

## Hostage released in Beirut

DAMASCUS (R) — A top Syrian official said kidnappers released a foreign hostage to Beirut Monday and a Lebanese radio station identified him as Mithalshwar Singh, a college professor of Indian origin. Syrian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Nawar Qaddour, speaking to reporters, did not name the hostage but said he would be handed over to the U.S. ambassador in Damascus Tuesday. The Christian radio station, Voice of Lebanon, said the man released was Singh, who has the right of permanent residence in the United States. He was seized with three American colleagues on Jan. 24, 1987, from the campus of the Beirut University College where they all taught. The radio said he was freed at 1910 GMT near the Kuwaiti embassy on the outskirts of Beirut's Shiite Muslim southern suburbs. It was not immediately possible to verify the report.

# Jordan Times

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## AROUND THE WORLD...

### SLA bombards village; 5 hurt

TYRE (AP) — Israeli-backed militiamen shelled a United Nations-policed village in South Lebanon Monday, wounding an Irish peacekeeper, three Lebanese women and an eight-year-old boy. Timor Goksel, spokesman for the United Nations Truce Monitoring Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), said the Irishman was injured in the head when a 60mm mortar round crashed into one of the Irish battalions posts in Qabirha, 30 kilometers east of Tyre. The Lebanese police later said four villagers, including three women and the young boy, also were wounded in the bombardment. Police said the South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia opened up on the village after a roadside bomb exploded in the village of Qantara, in Israel's self-designated "security zone" in South Lebanon.

### Dutch police arrest gunman at consulate

THE HAGUE (R) — Dutch police Monday said they arrested a Moroccan citizen seeking a passport at the Moroccan consulate in Rotterdam after he brandished a gun at staff there. Police searched the building for any other armed people, but found none, spokesman Hans Stoep said. "The man was acting alone. He is a Moroccan national and was upset about a passport. He threatened personnel in the embassy with a rifle, came out of the building and threw the weapon away. He was arrested," Stoep said.

### Dutch student held for blackmailing Vienna

AMSTERDAM (R) — A Dutch student has been arrested, accused of trying to extort millions of dollars from the Austrian government by threatening to poison the country's water supply, a Dutch police spokesman said Monday. The 19-year-old chemistry student was arrested near the Dutch city of Leiden last Friday night as he arrived on a bicycle to collect 48 million guilders (\$23 million) at the time and spot dictated in the blackmail letter. The police spokesman said the student had written to the Austrian embassy in The Hague last month saying he would put the lethal chemical dioxine in Austria's drinking water if the country failed to pay up.

### Khomeini sets reconstruction guidelines

NICOSIA (R) — Iran's revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, said Monday the country would rely on neither East nor West to help it to recover from the eight-year war with Iraq. Instead, Iranians must protect their Islamic revolution from "the criminal Soviet Union and world-devouring America" and their agents, the Iranian news agency IRNA quoted him as saying. "Visible and invisible hands of East and West have resorted to new plots in order to sow discord among sympathizers of the Islamic revolution," Khomeini said.

### UAE urges full reporting of AIDS

ABU DHABI (R) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) called Monday for full disclosure by all countries of AIDS cases and revealed new figures for itself. "All countries should come forward and announce the amount of AIDS cases and virus carriers they have as we are living in an area where we don't know how many cases there are," Health Ministry Under-Secretary Abdul Rahim Jafar said. He told an international conference on the disease that the UAE screened 675,000 people since 1985 and had detected the AIDS virus in 314. The UAE has reported 22 deaths from AIDS.

### Greece, U.S. resume talks on bases

ATHENS (R) — The United States resumed talks with Greece Monday to try to stave off a threat to close its military bases here. Washington suspended negotiations in early September after Greece told the Americans a big air force base outside Athens must close whatever the outcome of the talks. The unilateral decision by Greece's Socialist government was announced publicly a month before Washington was formally notified, prompting the Americans to suspend talks and fly home.

### Arabic daily Al Hayat resumes publication

LONDON (R) — The Arabic language daily Al Hayat, forced out of Beirut in 1976 by the civil war in Lebanon, resumed publication in London Monday. Lebanese editor-in-chief Jamil Kamel Mouie told Reuters the new 12-page newspaper was aimed at the executive end of the market and would have some features in common with the International Herald Tribune.

### Two Irishmen confess to kidnapping

ABU DHABI (AP) — Two Irishmen detained on kidnapping charges have admitted they were paid \$28,000 to kidnap a five-year-old girl living with her father and smuggle her back to her divorced Irish mother, a police magazine reported Monday. The Sharjah police magazine said Gerald Flynn and Dennis Deney, detained in Khor Fakkan received the money at London's Heathrow airport from the mother's boyfriend, Desmond Wheeler. Police have also questioned the girl, Nadine, and her father, Dr. Samir Naser, a Jordanian, it said.

### Indonesia's last sultan dies

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesia's former vice-president and last official sultan, Hamengkubuwono IX, died of a heart attack Sunday in Washington, a family spokesman said. The sultan, 76, was the last royal ruler left from the feudal period in Indonesia, and was survived by four wives and 19 children. He has no designated successor. His body will be flown to Indonesia for an elaborate traditional funeral.

### Mahdi said preparing for rebel talks

KHARTOUM (AP) — The Foreign Ministry is preparing for a meeting between Prime Minister Sadeq Al Mahdi and rebel leader John Garang to discuss ending a five-year civil war in southern Sudan, a newspaper reported Monday. The English-language daily Sudan Times did not specify what the preparations entailed but said the meeting probably would be held late this month in Kampala, capital of Uganda. Mahdi is believed to have received a message last week from Garang, relayed by Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni expressing the rebel leader's willingness to talk peace. The premier has said publicly that he has told Museveni that Kampala would be the best venue for peace talks.

### Moscow urges wider U.N. role

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The Soviet Union, urging a wider role for the United Nations in controlling conflicts around the globe, has suggested setting up a U.N. military reserve and offered its own troops for U.N. peacekeeping. An aide-memoire addressed to Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and released as a General Assembly document that delegations were studying Monday contained a number of innovative ideas. These included the Security Council's establishment of U.N. observer posts "in explosive areas of the world," the despatch of special missions comprising private citizens as well as officials and the stationing of U.N. observers along the borders of a country facing outside interference.

## Masri: Jordan committed to uphold Palestinian rights

UNITED NATIONS (Petra) — Jordan is firmly committed to respecting and preserving the historic rights of the Palestinian people and will not shirk its responsibilities in efforts to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict and restore peace in the Middle East, Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri said Monday.

Delivering Jordan's address to the 43rd session of the U.N. General Assembly, Masri noted that Jordan had been living the tragedy of the Palestinian people in all its dimensions since the very beginning and shouldered the heaviest burden as a consequence in human, economic, social and political terms.

Masri said the only means to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict was an international peace conference on the Middle East under

U.N. auspices and attended by the five permanent members of the Security Council and all parties involved in the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The foreign minister rejected Israel's contention that such a conference would bring international pressure which would place its security in danger. "The pretexts advanced by Israel... have no truthful basis since one of the key goals of the conference is to

overcome mutual suspicion by guaranteeing the security of all, a security that neither of the parties can achieve at the expense of the other," Masri said. "Failing that, we see no secure future for Israel until it withdraws from the occupied territories."

Following are major excerpts from Masri's address:

Jordan, which has lived the tragedy of the Palestinian people in all its dimensions from the beginning and which bears the greater part of the burden of its humanitarian, economic, social and political impact, has always called for reason, moderation and the search for a just and durable solution. In adopting that course, its people has identified itself with the hopes and travails of the Palestinian people.

(Continued on page 5)

## Strike grips W. Bank, Gaza; 11 Palestinians shot and wounded

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — A general strike protesting school closures shut down the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip Monday as Israeli troops shot and wounded 11 Palestinians in clashes.

Troops raided several Palestinian villages as part of a new policy to arrest activists during strike days when most Palestinians can be found at home.

Throughout the occupied territories, streets were deserted and shops shuttered as Palestinians observed the one-day strike called by the United National Leadership of the Uprising.

In the West Bank town of Bethlehem, Palestinian flags fluttered from electricity poles and walls in the centre of town bore anti-Israeli English graffiti.

Manger Square, the main tourist attraction in the city, was

deserted except for an army patrol.

The strike was called to protest the extended closure of schools and universities by Israeli military officials who claim the institutions are a flashpoint of anti-Israeli protests.

In the West Bank, schools have been closed nearly continuously since the Dec. 8 start of the uprising. In the Gaza Strip, elementary schools are operating, but high schools remain closed.

On Monday, troops opened fire on stone-throwing protesters during a search-and-arrest raid in the northern West Bank village of Zeit, hospital officials said. Four Palestinian teenagers were wounded, including two shot in the back.

In the nearby city of Tulkarem, Palestinians stoned a military jeep, and troops opened fire,

wounding three teenagers, hospital officials said.

Four other Palestinians were wounded by army gunfire in clashes in the towns of Nablus and Jenin, and the West Bank villages of Deir Ghassan and Rujeib.

The army confirmed five wounded, and said it was checking further.

The army also imposed or extended curfews on eight refugee camps and neighbourhoods in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, confining more than 150,000 Palestinians to their homes.

The West Bank town of Hebron was quiet. Israeli soldiers stood with assault rifles slung across their chests at entrances to the Casbah market, under curfew since clashes Friday in which troops and settlers killed two Palestinians.

## Chad, Libya restore ties after years of bitter feud

PARIS (Agencies) — Libya and Chad, after years of bitter fighting, announced Monday they have restored diplomatic relations and would settle their territorial dispute "in a responsible and understanding spirit."

In a statement carried by the Libyan news agency JANA, which said it was issued simultaneously in the capitals of Libya, Chad and Togo, the two countries said they intended to "establish relations of good neighbourliness and cooperation."

The Chadian embassy in Paris also carried a similar statement signed by the two governments.

The two countries agreed to respect a September 1987 ceasefire and peacefully settle their territorial disputes centred on a

narrow strip of desert in northern Chad claimed by Libya.

Diplomats from Togo were reportedly instrumental in bringing together Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi and President Hissene Habre of Chad, long bitter enemies, to restore diplomatic ties.

In the statement, Chad and Libya said they would respect the Sept. 11, 1987, ceasefire that ended their fighting in the mountainous deserts of northern Chad and "deal with their regional disagreement in a peaceful way."

By the end of October, Chad will send an ambassador to Tripoli and Libya will open a "people's bureau" — as it calls its embassies — in N'djamena, the statement said.

Habre ousted a Libyan-backed government in 1982, but only succeeded in driving Libyan troops out of most of the country early last year, in a series of lightning attacks by Chadian soldiers in light trucks.

The remaining territorial dispute concerns the Aouzou Strip, a 11,650-square-kilometre strip of land, thought to be rich in uranium, along the border between the two countries. Libya continues to occupy the area, which it contends was ceded by France to Italy in 1941, before Chad and Libya became independent.

Thousands of Chadians and Libyans have died in the war, in which Chad was supported militarily by France, its former colonial ruler.

The joint statement said Chad and Libya agreed to give full support to an ad hoc committee of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), set up 11 years ago to examine Libya's territorial claims.

Habre's government received extensive French and American military aid for his battle with Libya. France sent several thousand troops, equipped with anti-aircraft weapons and Jaguar and Mirage warplanes in a force called "Sparrowhawk" to deter Libyan attacks on southern Chad, especially N'djamena.

In Paris, the French government said in a statement it "is pleased by this decision which will open an era of peace between the two countries."

Defence Minister Jean-Pierre Chevenement told reporters that France would consult with Chad before withdrawing the Sparrowhawk force, now down to about 1,200 men. He noted that the French presence "is not there to stay forever," and could be reinforced very quickly from French bases in the neighbouring Central African Republic in case of renewed threat.



His Majesty King Hussein is received upon his return home from Iraq Monday by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan (Petra photo)

## King returns home after Baghdad talks on Arab issues

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein returned home at dawn Monday following a one-day visit to Baghdad where he met with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and discussed Arab affairs in general and the situation in the Gulf in particular.

After the talks, the King and the Iraqi president visited Al Nasr military industrial exhibition.

Following the tour, King Hussein said in a statement to the Iraqi News Agency that he was deeply gratified with Iraq's achievements in military industries "which match the best in the world. The Iraqi achievements gives the Arab people greater confidence and hope."

King Hussein was met upon return here by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid, the King's Private Cham-

berlain Prince Ali Ibn Nayef and other officials. The Jordanian delegation accompanying the King on the visit included Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odch and Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker.

## King congratulates Gorbachev

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday sent a message to Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev congratulating him on his unanimous election as president of the Soviet Union.

The King expressed hope that high position that Gorbachev is holding would strengthen efforts for global peace and would reinforce peaceful coexistence.

The King also praised the Soviet president's initiative to promote global peace and alleviate tension in international relations. The King thanked the Soviet president for his stands towards the Arab issues, particularly towards the Palestine question, and for supporting the Palestinian people's right to self-determination on their national soil. The King conveyed to the Soviet president sincere wishes of good health and happiness, and wished the Soviet people further progress and prosperity.

## Soviet interior minister named Russian premier

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Kremlin officials Monday moved political member Vitaly Vorotnikov to the ceremonial job of Russian Republic president as they capped the biggest political shakeup since Mikhail Gorbachev assumed the leadership.

The Supreme Soviet of the Russian Republic, the largest of the 15 Soviet republics, elected Interior Minister Alexander Vlasov the republic's new premier, replacing Vorotnikov. Vlasov was named a candidate member of the politburo during a Central Committee meeting Friday.

Vladimir Orlov, the 67-year-old president of the republic, retired.

The TASS news agency said Gorbachev had recommended the changes, made two days after the national parliament elected him the country's president to replace 79-year-old Andrei Gromyko (see page 8). Gorbachev retained the Communist Party leadership.

On Friday, Gorbachev pushed a reshuffle through the Communist Party's policy-making Central Committee. He retired two full and two candidate politburo

members, promoted four other people and streamlined the Central Committee's apparatus.

Vorotnikov's replacement as Russian premier had been rumoured in Moscow, and there were persistent reports he was ill. TASS gave no reason for the changes.

Vorotnikov, 62, and Ukrainian Communist Party leader Vladimir Shcherbatsky are the only two members of the ruling 12-man party politburo — the party's executive arm — who held those posts before Gorbachev took power 3½ years ago.

Judging from past practice, the decision to move Vorotnikov into a ceremonial position could be an indication he will be removed from the politburo later.

There had been some speculation that another politburo member, Viktor Nikonov, might take over the post of Russian premier — a key job as Gorbachev moves towards decentralising economic and administrative power across the country.

The Soviet federation stretches from Leningrad on the Gulf of Finland to Vladivostok on the Sea of Japan.

## SLA pledges allegiance to Aoun government

BEIRUT (AP) — The ruler of Israel's "security zone" in South Lebanon pledged allegiance to the Christian-led cabinet in Lebanon's dual government Monday and urged the United States and Syria to reconsider their Lebanon policies.

Antoine Lahd, commander of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia, announced his stance at a news conference in Jizzine, in South Lebanon.

Jizzine is the northern-most tip of Israel's self-proclaimed "security zone."

In west Beirut, police said a bomb exploded in the abandoned Cola plant Monday, touching off a blaze doused by fire engines. Police said there were no casualties.

Two other bombs exploded in garbage dumps elsewhere in the city's western sector Sunday night, causing no damage or casualties, police reported.

There have been 14 such bombings in the 11 days since the political crisis that cemented Lebanon's de facto partition into cantons run by rival cabinets. "The cabinet formed by Presi-

dent (Amin) Gemayel under army commander Gen. Michel Aoun is the legitimate government," said Lahd in the first public endorsement of the Christian cabinet. His news conference was broadcast by his militia's Voice of Hope radio station.

When Gemayel's term ended Sept. 23 without a successor voted by parliament, Gemayel turned power over to Aoun, a Maronite, naming him prime minister of a six-man military cabinet.

Three Muslim officers named to serve on the Aoun cabinet refused their posts. The country's Muslim majority rejected Aoun's cabinet, declaring the incumbent government of acting Prime Minister Salim Al Hoss, the only legitimate authority.

That triggered one of the worst political crises since Lebanon gained independence from France in 1943. "We shall not stand handcluffed towards any danger that threatens Lebanon's existence and unity. We shall take active measures to restore unity and legitimacy to the nation," Lahd said. He did not elaborate.



## Bavarian premier dies at 73

MUNICH (Agencies) — Bavarian Governor Franz Josef Strauss, the sometimes controversial arch-conservative politician who helped guide West Germany since its founding, died Monday, the state government announced.

The 73-year-old Strauss had collapsed during a weekend hunting party led by an equally famous Bavarian, Prince Johannes von Thurn und Taxis, one of the world's richest men and Germany's largest landowner.

Strauss was a mainstay on the West German political scene. But as head of the Defence Ministry in the early 1960s, Strauss became embroiled in a major scandal after he charged that a report in the left-leaning Der Spiegel magazine criticising military manoeuvres bordered on treason. He created further controversy by ordering the arrest of the several of the magazine's staff.

West Germany's leftist publications also charged Strauss with involvement in payoffs scandals in the purchase of military fighter jets by West Germany, and deals involving the U.S. aircraft company Lockheed in the early 1960s.

Strauss took particular delight in taunting his leftist foes. In recent years, the outspoken, colourful Strauss often used his base in Bavaria to steal the show from — and occasionally embarrass — Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Politicians and journalists eagerly sought Strauss comments on virtually every topic

(Continued on page 5)





Walking the cat: an everyday scene down in Puppetland

## Puppets — welding pleasure and education together

By Isabel Abu Khader  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Children often complain of boredom at school, while teachers constantly look for ways to make education pleasant and more appealing for their students. According to a children's theatre expert, Margo Malajalian, a simple puppet otherwise left in the playground for children to play with after school, can often be helpful in a classroom.

Malajalian, the director of the Friends of Children's Club (FCC), has recently introduced to the education field a method of making child education more exciting, dynamic and effective.

"When a child's imagination is set free, he is capable of bringing life to a simple doll turning it into a live puppet," explained Malajalian in a seminar held at the FCC.

The seminar was arranged by the artist to train teachers on the use of puppetry in education.

According to Malajalian, puppets have a special charisma that can easily attract children, making puppetry an exemplary and fun method of teaching.

Through her visits to Czechoslovakia and England over the past eight years, Malajalian was

exposed to puppetry both as an art and as an educational tool. The experience she gained in that field enabled her to embark on puppetry projects in this country. She had also been exposed to puppetry on a personal level — her mother used to make puppets herself.

An example of Malajalian's puppet show production is her latest play based on the story of "Nus Neis," a child who makes up for his small size by doing heroic acts.

The theme of the play, which was performed at the Jerash Festival this summer, revolves around the intifada (Palestinian uprising). Further performances of the play will be held at the FCC centre in Jabal Al Luweideh starting Sept. 26. The play will also make a tour of different schools.

One advantage of puppet theatre, according to Malajalian, is the ease with which one can move around during organised tours, since the set is small and simple.

Malajalian's interest in children and proper child education prompted her to give the eight-session seminar on the benefits of

puppets in education, which started on Sept. 19, and is continuing until Oct. 12.

Each session is focusing on the use of puppets as demonstrating tools in explaining a certain subject such as mathematics, science, social issues and so on.

The first session, held on Sept. 19, was based on six main points that elaborated on the use of puppets in developing language skills.

Explaining the six points Malajalian said puppets can, first and foremost, help children in their oral expression. "If you give the child simple material to make his own puppet, he or she will have more confidence to speak out knowing that by doing so, his puppet will come to life."

She went on to say that puppets are a great help for shy children because it is easier for a child to speak through a puppet than to face an audience directly. This will help in raising the child's confidence and freedom of speech.

"Through the use of a puppet, a teacher can give children a chance to discuss their psychological problems and the reasons behind their happiness, sadness,

anger, fear or jealousy," Malajalian said.

Puppets can also help children develop their reading and writing habits, she added. Experts believe that in preparing a play, it is necessary for a teacher to ask for the children's contribution in making up a story.

"When asked to participate, the child's confidence will rise automatically," Malajalian asserted. "He or she is therefore encouraged to use new words and form new sentences."

Children with speech problems, such as stuttering and difficulty in pronunciation, can also benefit from puppets in the educational process. "In order to impress his friends and family, when participating in a play, the child will try his/her best to use proper speech," Malajalian said.

Finally, through the use of puppets, children can also develop their listening when, in fact he or she is paying no attention," Malajalian said.

She said, listening and concentrating habits may be developed by watching puppet shows since it is important for a child to be quiet and alert in such situation.

Working with puppets can also enhance team work spirit in a classroom. By working together, children can plan and discuss their goals in producing a show and learn from one another. "Although some children may be more creative than others in such a situation, still, the work is bound to involve everyone," Malajalian commented.

During the seminar, teachers learn to create puppets from simple material such as cardboard, polystyrene, paper plates and so on. "Our goal is not to produce sophisticated puppet shows," Malajalian concluded. "rather, we want to use simple puppets to develop our children's language skills, and explain mathematics, science, health, and social issues in a more effective manner."



A combination of strange faces and silly voices gives children a much-needed avenue of self expression (below). Meanwhile, a Czech expert shows us how to do it (above).



## King condoles Shawa family

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein, accompanied by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Monday visited the Shawa family and conveyed condolences on the death of former Gaza Mayor Rashad Al Shawa.

The family of the deceased expressed gratitude and appreciation to the King.

## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

**CONDOLENCES:** His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Monday assigned retired Major-General Mohammad Odeh Njadat to convey condolences to the Tarawneh family on the death of Ahmad Abdul Karim Al Tarawneh. Prince Hassan has also asked the governor of Ma'an to convey condolences to the Maznah family on the death of Sheikh 'Id Ibn Maznah. (Petra).

**DRUGS AGREEMENT:** The council of ministers has approved of a protocol on Egyptian-Jordanian cooperation in combating drug trafficking concluded last year (Petra).

**PEOPLE'S ARMY GRADUATES:** New batches of People's Army recruits graduated from Jerash and Ajloun districts Monday after completing training courses in the use of light arms and first aid operations (Petra).

**CULTURAL GIFTS:** The Ministry of Culture and National Heritage has received 240 books as gifts from Iraq and Qatar as well as the Jordanian ministries of Education and Youth, according to a ministry official (Petra).

**NEW STAMPS:** The Ministry of Telecommunications Stamp Committee has approved a proposal for six local, Arab and international occasions on which new sets of stamps will be issued in Jordan, which has now been submitted to the cabinet for approval according to a ministry spokesman (Petra).

**SEWERAGE IN ZARQA:** The Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) has just completed a number of water and sewerage projects which include setting up pumping station, a power transformer station, drilling artesian wells and a sewerage project for three districts in the city of Zarqa. At a total cost of JD 12,485,000 according to a WAJ spokesman (Petra).

**MAFRAQ TENDERS:** Mafraq municipality has allocated JD 395,000 to carry out development projects including the construction of 76 stores, parking area for trucks and a slaughter house in the town of Haditha. Land required for the projects has been appropriated and tenders will be announced soon, announced a municipality official (Petra).

**AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH:** A seminar on planning and programming agricultural research projects, organised by the Ministry of Agriculture in cooperation with two international research centres, will open at the University of Jordan Tuesday (Petra).

**PAKISTAN EDUCATION TOUR:** A Pakistani educational delegation Monday toured a number of schools within the Greater Amman region. The tour took the delegation to elementary preparatory and secondary schools as well as comprehensive schools for girls in Amman, where they met the director of education in Amman region Mohammad Bani Hani and other officials for a briefing on the educational process in Jordan (Petra).

**CHINESE ART:** University of Jordan President Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali will Tuesday open a seven-day Chinese art exhibition at the university including paintings depicting Chinese heritage, folklore, and cultural, and social aspects of life (Al Ra'i).

## JUST medical faculty to be completed by 1990

RAMTHA (Petra) — A JD 14 million project which entails setting up departments for the medical sciences faculty at Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST) will be completed by 1990, according to the director of JUST's engineering department which is supervising the construction work at the campus.

He said that his department is also currently building living quarters for students and staff at a cost of JD 4.4 million on a total area of 40,000 square metres. Once completed in two years

time, the quarters will house 1,200 graduates, 28 post-graduates and 40 members of staff.

Referring to earlier tasks, the director said that his department prepared design and tender documents for various projects, set up, within the campus and supervised their implementation. These, he explained, included enclosures for sheep, sports areas, special education unit for handicapped people, a drip irrigation project, and roads and squares in addition to an annex to the Princess Basma hospital in Irbid.

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

## JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel. 7711-19

PROGRAMME TIME	Channel
15:30	Korant
15:50	Programme review
16:00	Children programmes
17:15	Flying Doctors
18:00	News summary in Arabic
18:05	Religious programme
18:20	Programme on Environment
19:20	Agricultural programme
19:45	Programme review
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic series
21:30	Programme review
21:35	Local programme
22:35	Arabic series
23:00	Local programme
23:10	Arabic series

PROGRAMME TIME	Channel
17:30	French film "Phedre"
19:00	News in French
19:15	Un DR De Plus
19:30	News in Hebrew
19:45	Varities programme
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	What's the News
21:10	The Soldier of the Fortune
22:00	News in English
22:30	Hunter
23:10	Special

## RADIO JORDAN

885 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 99.9 KHz, SW

TIME	Channel
07:00	Light Music
07:30	Newsdesk
08:00	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
11:00	Comedy
11:30	Book Club
12:00	News Summary
12:05	Old Favorites
13:00	News Summary
13:05	Pop Session (Trend)
14:00	News Bulletin
14:15	Instrumentals
14:30	Jordan in History
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:05	Instrumentals
16:30	Old Favorites
17:00	Top Twenty
17:30	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:05	Pop Talk
18:30	Book Club
19:00	News Desk

## WORLDNET

At the American Cultural Center

TIME	Channel
09:00	America Today
12:00	Newsline
13:00	Hour 12.5A
14:00	America Today
15:00	The Health Century
15:30	Wimer's Workshop
16:00	Worldnet Dialogue: New Media in Art
17:00	Worldnet Dialogue: International Educational Exchange and Technology Transfer
18:00	America's Black Forum (French)
18:30	Firing Line

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1231 KHz

TIME	Channel
07:00	Newsdesk 07:30 Sprinklers and Friends 07:45 Reflections 07:50 Financial News 08:00 World News 08:05 The World Today 09:00 Newsdesk 09:30 Celluloid Road 09:40 World News 10:00 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 10:30 Language Extra 10:45 Network U.K. 11:00 World News 11:30 Reflections 11:45 Tech Talk 11:50 News Music 12:00 World News 12:05 British Press Review 12:15 The World Today 12:30 Financial News 12:45 Followed by Sports Roundup 12:55 English Songbook 13:00 News Summary followed by Discovery 13:30 Sports International 14:00 World News 14:05 News About Britain 14:15 Waregide 14:25 Book Choice 14:30 Citizens 15:00 Radio Newsworld 15:15 Multitrack 1. Top 20 15:45 Sports Roundup 16:00 World News 16:05 24 Hours: News Summary 16:30 Network UK 16:45 Recording of the Week 17:00 Outlook, opening with 5-minute News 17:45 Sprinklers and Friends 18:00 Radio Newsworld 18:15 A Jolly Good Show 19:00 World News 19:05 News About Britain 19:15 Omnibus 19:45 The World Today 20:00 World News 20:05 Commentary 20:15 Citizens 20:45 Sports Roundup 21:00 Newsdesk 21:30 Development 21:50 Outlook

## VOICE OF AMERICA

AM 1290 & 518 720, 965, 1170, 1195 and 1520 KHz

TIME	Channel
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## Society continues efforts to reduce road accidents

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — The Jordan Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents (JSPRA) has organised seminars and launched numerous campaigns to reduce accidents on Jordanian roads over the past 13 years, but the society's aim is far from being achieved, according to society President Muhammad Dabbas.

Dabbas said in an interview with the Jordan News Agency, Petra, the society's aim was to reduce human and material losses and human sufferings by cutting down on accidents on the roads, but this endeavour requires active and serious participation from the private and public sectors alike.

Referring to a current campaign to ensure safety on the roads, Dabbas said it is being implemented in cooperation with several concerned organisations and through the active help of school children and scouts, as well as students from universities and community colleges.

Pamphlets have been printed by insurance companies and printed instructions are being distributed to children and drivers to orient them on measures to safeguard human life on the roads, Dabbas added.

On the objectives of the JSPRA, Dabbas said it aims to spread awareness among the public on ways to ensure safety on roads; and this can be done by proposing measures on road safety to government departments and municipalities, distributing publications and pamphlets and other forms of information material and organising seminars and launching campaigns to back such activities.

Last year, statistics showed that the country's material loss due to road accidents amounted to JD 60 million, and that no less than 2,492 children were killed or injured because of road accidents, Dabbas said.

He said statistics also indicated that 25,333 citizens in Jordan were killed or injured on the roads over the past 10 years.

Last June a two-day seminar on road accidents in Jordan was held in Amman, and Public Security Department (PSD) Director General Abdul Hadi Al Majali said that 95 per cent of the total accidents were due to human error.

## UNESCO sponsors Arab educational reform talks

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) will on Saturday open a regional meeting on innovation in educational systems in the Arab World, with the participation of delegates from 11 Arab states.

The meeting, which will be chaired by Education Minister Thouqan Hindawi, is expected to review working papers dealing with Arab national programmes to introduce innovation in educational systems, including a Jordanian working paper prepared by the Ministry of Education's Planning and Educational Research Department.

A UNESCO official said that the meeting will be part of preparations for innovation programmes in Arab countries' educational systems over the coming three years.

A two-day national seminar on educational innovation in Jordan was held here last March with the participation of 30 representatives of local educational institutions.

UNESCO's innovation programmes coincide with the general national effort to overhaul the Kingdom's educational system in implementation of resolutions adopted by the first national educational conference in Amman last year.

A Ministry of Education official said that the programme aims to bring about a qualitative improvement to education in the general sense, and to release the creative potential of all those involved in education in Jordan.

Countries represented in the coming meeting are: Bahrain, Syria, Iraq, Oman, Egypt, Kuwait, Libya, North Yemen, Tunisia, Sudan and Jordan.

## Jordan produces only 25% of meat consumed

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan is in dire need to develop its livestock production which plays an important role in ensuring food security, Ministry of Agriculture Secretary General Saleh Al Lawzi said Monday.

Jordan produces only 25 per cent of the total amount of lean meat required for the local market and there is a pressing need for increasing national meat production to meet the level of consumption, Lawzi said at a one day seminar held to discuss means of safeguarding livestock resources.

To achieve these goals he said more efforts must be made to ensure healthy livestock and fight infectious diseases that cause the loss of domestic animals in Jordan. Some animal diseases can also be infectious to humans, Lawzi added.

He said that although Jordan has succeeded in preventing epidemics among domestic animals through cooperation with relevant authorities in Arab countries and the extensive use of vaccines, more efforts are needed to promote preventive medicine and protect animals from diseases.

The participants were veterinarians from the public and private sectors who discussed infectious diseases affecting animals, means of protection against them, and the role of veterinarians in guiding farmers and dealing with sick animals.

Several lectures were delivered by specialists tackling diseases common to both animals and man.

## Ceremonies mark Arab Child Day

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan, along with other countries of the world, Monday observed Arab and International Child Day.

Several ceremonies were held in different governorates, with children's programmes, plays and book exhibitions organised in cooperation with schools, youth centres, charitable organisations and government departments.

Her Majesty Queen Noor opened a Children's Culture Home in Marka in the course of the Kingdom's celebrations on this occasion. Her Majesty toured the premises which serve as a recreational and cultural centre for children between four and 10 years of age, offering them the chance to promote their hobbies of drawing, acting, music playing, national dancing, as well as enjoying computer lessons, chess playing, embroidery and other skills and recreational activities.

The Queen heard a briefing on the services and activities that will be organised for the children which would help promote their capabilities and develop their talents and skills. The new centre accommodates 200 children and offers facilities for mothers to be involved in activities with their children.

Later, the Queen visited the children's section of the Jordan University Hospital where she presented gifts to the sick children being treated there.

The children were overjoyed by the visit and expressed their deep love for the Queen and their appreciation of her gesture.

Queen Noor inspected work on an annex to the children's section of the hospital which will make room for an additional 32 beds. She was accompanied by the hospital director and other officials.

Arab and International Child Day activities were held in other parts of the Kingdom. Children's plays, book exhibitions and other recreational activities were organised by the local authorities in cooperation with local organisations.



Her Majesty Queen Noor Monday presents a gift to a sick child in the children's section of the Jordan University Hospital (Photo by Yusef Al 'Allan)

## Details on poorly studied phases of development uncovered at Ain Ghazal

AMMAN (J.T.) — A seven-week season of excavations was recently concluded at Neolithic 'Ain Ghazal on the northern edge of Amman. The research is a joint project of the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology of Yarmouk University, San Diego State University, and the Desert Research Institute of the University of Nevada system. The work was carried out with the support and cooperation of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan.

The goals of the excavation effort were to investigate in more depth and across a broader area the Pre-Pottery Neolithic C (PPNC, ca. 6,000-5,500 B.C.) and Yarmoukian Pottery Neolithic (ca. 5,500-5,000 B.C.) occupations at the site. Both periods were discovered at 'Ain Ghazal in 1984, but only very limited areas were sampled that year (approximately 60 square metres for each period).

In 1988, PPNC and Yarmoukian deposits were exposed over an area of 500 square metres, greatly increasing our potential for understanding of these poorly studied phases of cultural development. The work yielded an estimated 125,000 flint artefacts and as many as 250,000 animal bone fragments, which will aid in tracing the economic development of the inhabitants of 'Ain Ghazal during the sixth millennium.

Pottery was also relatively abundant, and a clearer assessment of the development of this critical technology is now possible from its tentative beginnings to the fully established tradition of the Yarmoukian period.

Perhaps the most important result of the 1988 season is the clear evidence for a gradual In Situ transition from the aceramic to the ceramic stages of the Neolithic period. Because of very limited information in the past, archaeologists had hypothesized that Jordan and Palestine had suffered a massive depopulation at about 6,000 B.C. According to this theory, people did not return to the area for as much as another 1,000 years, bringing with them a pottery technology that had been developed somewhere in Syria or Iraq. The information from 'Ain Ghazal now challenges that view, for the PPNC period was followed immediately by Yarmoukian occupations (occasionally even using abandoned PPNC buildings), and no "gap" is visible at the site.

The complexity of PPNC architecture, first noted in 1984, continued to be evident in the 1988 season: houses with very small rooms but with massive walls were unearthed in the South Field, and huge walls of uncertain function as well as roomier dwellings were exposed in the Central Field. A pleasant surprise, however, was the discovery of

large, permanent Yarmoukian houses in the earlier phases of the ceramic Neolithic period, suggesting a general maintenance of lifestyles, (agriculture and herding) from the PPNC period. Gradually, this lifestyle changed during the Yarmoukian occupation, and 'Ain Ghazal ceased to function as a permanent settlement, serving as a seasonal camp late in the Yarmoukian period.

Although the PPNC phases of 'Ain Ghazal were not a focus of the 1988 excavation season, the most spectacular finding of the year came from a layer dating to between ca. 6,700-7,000 B.C. Erosion of the 1974 bulldozer sections over the past several years exposed a human skull near the center of the site, and after salvaging the human remains, it was found that the skull bore a magnificent plaster face of exceptionally well-developed artistic sensitivity.

Although plastered skulls were found at 'Ain Ghazal and other sites in previous years, the 1988 specimen is unique in its delicate and realistic depiction of an ancient ancestor of the Neolithic 'Ain Ghazal residents.

The three institutions involved in the work at 'Ain Ghazal are currently planning another season of excavations for 1989. The future work at 'Ain Ghazal will no doubt continue to reveal the importance of the Amman region in its most distant past.

## Experts seek to identify dimensions of child abuse

By Sana Atiyeh  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A seminar on child abuse opened here Monday under the patronage of Her Majesty Queen Noor in order that concerned parties become acquainted with the facts of child abuse in Jordan and to decide what can be done about this problem, according to Undersecretary of the Ministry of Social Development and Board Chairman of the National Association for Child Education, Mohammad Nsour.

"The seminar's purpose is to contribute in becoming acquainted with the manner of child abuse in Jordan — if it exists — and what institutions, parents and different sectors can do about it," Nsour said at the opening of the two-day symposium at the Chamber of Commerce.

He said that Jordan has provided its children with advanced standards of education, health, security and care, thus putting the country in the forefront of progress in social development in the region.

According to the Assistant Regional Director of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Farid Rahman, millions of children all over the world are deprived of the joy of childhood because of having to earn a living.

"Child abuse is wide spread with children subjected to slavery, forced labour, physical abuse and punishment — and so the story continues, supported by statistics that are staggering in the very size and scale of their numbers," Rahman said at the opening of the seminar organised by the National Association for Child Education.

Rahman outlined that three quarters of the children born this year face short lives that will be affected by chronic illness and hunger. "Three and a half million children will die this year from vaccine-preventable diseases, and another 4 million from diarrhoea. A pathetically large percentage of world's children will enter the 21st century unable to read and write," Rahman said.

He added that the situation of children is unacceptable and that the world's reaction has not been as swift or forceful as the situation has demanded. Rahman said, however, that steps have been taken since 1924 to protect the rights of children.

The UNICEF representative cited the fact that the convention, for example, addresses the right of a child to a name and a nationality, and the protection of a child against discrimination. He added that the convention also clarifies the obligation of the state in special cases such as refugee children and disabled children, and the obligation of the international community concerning illicit transfer of children, trafficking, child labour, child abuse and exploitation.

Rahman explained that the convention also supports the civil rights of children and stresses the rights to freedom of thought and expression; and it supports their economic rights including a standard of living which is adequate to ensure proper development.

Social rights provide for the highest level of health care that is possible with special emphasis on the reduction of infant mortality. The convention guarantees the child's rights to education and to recreation," Rahman noted.

He added that the convention is in the final stages of completion and, after ten years of discussion and debate, it goes before the general assembly of the U.N. next autumn for a vote on its adoption.

Addressing Queen Noor, Rahman called for "a grand alliance" of government and non-government organisations in Jordan to support the convention. "We are confident that with Your Majesty's dedicated and illustrious record of service to Jordanian children, you will consider it fitting to provide leadership to this noble cause so that children in Jordan and in the world can have a better future," he concluded.

At the end of the opening ceremony of the seminar, a major

activity of the Arab Child Day, the Queen was presented with the first pre-school Arabic "big book" published by the Friends of the Children Club.

Entitled "Where are you?", the book was produced for the purpose of shared reading for pre-school children to develop their ability to read and write in the early formative stages, Margo Malajalan, who supervised over the book's production, told the Jordan Times.

The book, written by Mohammad Al Thaher and illustrated by Khuloud Badarin, came as a result of one of the recommendations of a workshop by David Douke on making children into readers and writers.

The workshop was held last March and organised by the Friends of the Children Club, United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), and the Ministry of Education.

The seminar is one of the activities of a week-long celebration of Arab child day.

The seminar includes a number of papers dealing with the different types of child abuse, its physical and psychological effects on children, police and security measures, and their protection under Jordanian legislation.

According to Captain Sabri Rbeish of the Information and Research Section of the Public Security Department, there are indications that there are large numbers of child abuse cases that go unreported because of children's ignorance and fear and adult cover ups. He noted that there were 268 cases of sexual child abuse under the age of 14 reported between Jan. 1, 1986 and July 31, 1988. Of these, were ten cases of rape and 258 sexual assaults; out of the latter, 164 were crimes against boys and 104 against girls.

The captain added that 25.7 per cent were victims between the ages of 0 to 6, 33.5 per cent between 7 to 12, and 10.8 per cent were 13 and 14 year olds. He said that most of these crimes were committed in poor areas or refugee camps, and in rural areas, mostly by students (29.6 per cent). Labourers were second with 20.6 per cent, and 7.7 per cent were soldiers and 7.7 per cent were unemployed.

Professor of Sociology at the University of Jordan, Sari Nasir said in his paper that the social environment in which the child lives is the first and last aspect of improving the child's life.

"Child abuse is strongly related to children's environment and it largely decides their health and psychological situation," Nasir commented.

## The horror of life in the Lebanese camps Doctors record Palestinian plight for U.S.-bound video

By Najwa Najjar and Rania Atalla  
Jordan Times Staff Reporters

AMMAN — In order to relay the suffering of Palestinian refugees to a wider audience, two physicians who work for the British-based charity Medical Aid for Palestinians (MAP) Sunday went on record in a video tape entitled "From Beirut to Jerusalem" expected to be shown to U.S. viewers in the near future.

According to Ann Sawalha, Vice President of the Basireh Society, which is covering the expenses of the taping, the aim of the video is to "spread awareness and understanding" of the suffering of Palestinian refugees especially among Arab Americans.

The two MAP physicians Swee Chai Ang and Runa McKay spoke of their experience working at Palestinian refugee camps especially during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

McKay worked at the Nazareth Hospital for 30 years. Then, barely having retired to Scotland, she returned to the region in 1987 when Palestinian camps were placed under siege.

"I was free and so I decided to approach MAP to see what I could do to help, since most Palestinians living in the camp do not have Palestinian doctors to care for them — the majority of the (Palestinian) doctors have been

kidnapped or have disappeared," said McKay.

She joined over 70 physicians working with MAP in southern Lebanon and the occupied territories when she went to a Palestinian camp in Kasbeh, in southern Lebanon. Although the camp was mostly populated by Palestinians, McKay noted that there were some Lebanese who had fled their homes in 1982 during the Israeli invasion.

Never having worked in a camp before, McKay noted that "life there was not what I imagined. The camp becomes a little village with houses and gardens, shops, a mosque and a school."

Unlike villagers, however, the inhabitants of the camp are confined to the camp area even during the spasmodic periods of peace. Being confined is what she considers the "biggest frustration."

McKay also spoke on the manner in which militias enter camps and homes sweeping men to prison, the spirit of men who return to the camps after "serving time," and the fact that some men never return at all.

Despite the miserable conditions the Palestinians are subjected to, "Palestinians don't live in despair, but in hope. They make plans for the future," even if everything they own has been taken from them.

"We come as MAP to bring hope to these people, so they won't feel failure living in such miserable conditions," she said, concluding her speech.



Life must go on: a young man dances at his sister's wedding

In a separate lecture at the YWCA Saturday, McKay paid tribute to Palestinian women who, she said, worked for a daily wage of 50 pence (1350 liras), collected firewood, look care of children and during the siege were the only ones allowed out of the camp to reach hospitals and doctors. "These women kept the flame of hope alive," McKay said.

Also on Saturday, Swee Chai Ang presented an audience of more than 50 people with a talk and slide show depicting the devastated refugee camps in Lebanon, where she worked intermittently between 1982 and 1988.

"People were shot deliberately," Ang said in a reference to the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon. "We were operating non-stop, but the mortuary was filled, and bodies had to be piled on top of each other."

Ang said that during the invasion, nine hospitals and 13 clinics were "destroyed on purpose," and more than 150 doctors working for the



Courage in the face of terror: women enter the free-fire zone in an attempt to take a wounded woman out of Bourj Al Barajneh camp

Palestine Red Crescent Society were arrested, many of whom "disappeared."

She said Radio Israel had announced that Israel was invading West Beirut because there were 2000 "terrorists" there, but "there were none. We could see none," she contended.

The invasion and the ensuing massacres made Ang realise the extent of Palestinian suffering. "For the first time, I realised what it meant for those Palestinians to be living in these camps. It had happened to them so many times, but for me 1982 was enough," she said.

ties damaged by war in Lebanon, and funds the training of Palestinian medical personnel. It also supports Palestinian health and welfare institutions, including some in the West Bank and Gaza.

Since 1982, Ang has been very vocal about the suffering of Palestinians who she refers to as "victims of injustice." But, she contends, merely talking about the issue changes nothing. Thus, in two weeks' time, she is to start work at Gaza's Al Ahli Hospital where, as an orthopaedic surgeon, she will be treating patients for broken and fractured bones.

"No peace without justice"

The massacres, especially the children who survived, were a turning point in her life. "After the massacres, peace returned to the area," she said. "But there could be no real peace without justice. There can be no peace for orphans without homes and schools."

Ang said she still carries the image of the people of Sabra and Shatilla "who until today, are still suffering." The invasion and the massacres, she asserted, had given the Palestinians "an identity." They also strengthened her own commitment to the cause of the Palestinians.

In 1982, she helped launch MAP as a channel for aid to Palestinians both in the occupied territories and in Lebanon. MAP now sends specialised medical teams to Lebanon, supplies, medicines and equipment to Palestinian-run hospitals and clinics, helps reconstruct medical facilities

She will also train medical personnel for trauma work, and assess the rehabilitation needs of the wounded. She said that the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), which is sponsoring her stay in Gaza, has requested that she also assess the need for physiotherapy and rehabilitation centres. She will also be planning for an emergency care system for victims of Israeli repressive measures.

"This is all subject to Israel's letting me in," she said. "I do not mind being harassed by the Israelis. I'm quite used to it."

The Basireh Society started in 1982 as the only branch of National Association of Arab Americans (NAAA) outside the U.S. From that time, the society has expanded to include an international collection of women living in Jordan. Although the society is open to both males and females, "it turned out in our case that all the members are women," said Sawalha.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

- ★ Art exhibition by Omar Al Basoul, at the Housing Bank Complex.
- ★ "The Individual, Sport and Olympic Games" book exhibit, at the Palace of Culture, Al Hussein Youth City.
- ★ Book exhibition, at the Professional Association Complex.
- ★ Book exhibition, at Al Walaja Cooperative Society, Jabal Nuzha.
- ★ Folkloric exhibition, at the Al Manarah Social Development Society, Al Manarah.
- ★ An exhibition of paintings by Mohammad Shamseddine, at the Petra Bank Gallery.
- ★ Islamic book exhibition and charity bazaar, at the Islamic Cultural Centre, University of Jordan.
- ★ An exhibition of antiquities of Tell Abu Hamid agricultural settlement in the Jordan Valley, at the Department of Antiquities Registration Centre.
- ★ First Amman International Motor Show, four kilometres from the Seventh Circle.
- ★ Book exhibition, at Yarmouk University, Irbid.
- ★ Children's cultural programme, which includes book and drawing exhibitions, at the Housing Bank Complex.
- ★ Chinese art exhibition, at the University of Jordan — 11:00 a.m.
- ★ Children's books and drawings exhibition, at the Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation — 4:00 p.m.
- ★ Art exhibition by Salameh Kana'an, at Al Wasiti Gallery, Plaza Hotel.

### LECTURE

- ★ Children's specialists will speak on "Means to Take Care of Children," at the Ghor Al Safi Medical Centre — 4:00 p.m.

### FILM

- ★ "The American Presidents — 80 Years on Camera" (video), at the American Centre — 7:00 p.m.
- ★ "Bremer Freiheit" German, (English sub.), at the Goethe Institute — 8:00 p.m.

### PLAY

- ★ Arabic Play "Shatila Al Zayton," at the Royal Cultural Centre — 7:00 p.m.



## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975

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### Private schools can help

IT IS gratifying to note that the government is devoting much time and energy on means to improve our educational system. Hardly a day passes by without hearing about additional deliberations by concerned authorities on how to address shortcomings in our schools at all levels. One cannot help but feel that we are in the midst of an educational revolution, the full dimensions of which have yet to be gauged fully.

It is also appropriate that the private sector is playing a role in the review process, in view of the fact that our private schools have become an extension of our public schools. Much if not all of the guidelines and policies newly articulated and adopted by the government are being applied to all of our schools, public as well as private.

Looked at in this vein, participation of the private educational system in the process of promoting and formulating new educational policies and practices should be further consolidated and strengthened. After all, no one can deny that our private schools bring to our country much appreciated talent and expertise, from which our public school system can benefit.

It is an established fact that innovations in education are often transmitted through private schools rather than through public institutions of learning, at the elementary as well as secondary levels. By enhancing the indispensable role of private schools, and forming tighter links between public and private schools, the overall educational system in Jordan stands to benefit.

In return, we invite the attention of our authorities to the need for adequate supervision of the funding of such private schools. We are duty bound to register our concern about the escalating tuition fees that our students are charged. We may soon need some consumer protection in this domain, in view of the fact that a sizeable percentage of our children attend private schools.



### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

TWO Jordanian Arabic dailies Monday commented on His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan's meeting with representatives of the Jordanian media, stressing that information should serve as a message to the public. Al Rai's daily said in its editorial that development in the Kingdom relies to a great extent on means of communication among the people. Prince Hassan advocated creativity in the work of the press in order to create useful and responsible people in society, the paper noted. It said information media should focus attention on the country's achievements; and for this reason, the creation of a work team to coordinate information work was a step in the right direction. Information messages can be of paramount importance to a nation; and if misinterpreted, they could have disastrous effects on the people and their future, the paper added.

Sawt Al Shaah daily said that there was need for changing the traditional pattern of behaviour in our society by infusing in it a new concept and strong inclination towards comprehensive development. To achieve this, it is essential to start with the information media which can remove all negative attitudes, and steer citizens towards useful and fruitful action. Prince Hassan in his statement Sunday emphasised the need for adopting constructive pluralism which is designed to serve national unity and enable the society to confront the future challenges, the paper said.

Al Dastour daily commented on His Majesty King Hussein's visit to Baghdad and his talks with President Saddam Hussein. The visit was yet another step towards cementing the already strong Jordanian-Iraqi relations at all fronts and levels, the paper said. The two leaders who together with their steadfast people confront the Zionist and Iranian enemies, have to maintain their consultations on the latest developments in the Arab region with particular attention on the Palestinian uprising, the paper noted. The two leaders have also to maintain close coordination of efforts to foil all attempts to ruin the on-going peace talks in Geneva which had been hampered due to foreign hostile propaganda campaigns against Iraq alleging that it used chemical weapons against Kurdish rebels.

### ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

#### 'Killing fields'

WRITING in Al Dastour Arabic daily, Hamadeh Al Faraaneh laments the fate of the Third World countries which, he says, "have become a dumping field for poisonous waste from industrialised nations." These poor nations of the world which had been exposed to indiscriminate plundering by the colonial nations are now made to suffer "a secret massacre" and a devastating onslaught, the columnist notes. Once the chemical waste has been dumped in the poor nations, he adds, river water becomes polluted and air will be poisoned, making it impossible for people to exist. "Such a massacre committed by rich nations against the poor people of Africa, Asia and Latin America can turn the Third World into an uninhabitable zone," the writer points out. He refers to the millions of tonnes of waste material being produced by industrial nations and quotes experts in environment protection as warning of the future horror to which the whole world will be exposed.

## Bush, Dukakis vow to back Israel but only differ on tactics

By Michael Gelb  
Reuter

WASHINGTON — Presidential candidates Michael Dukakis and George Bush have both issued pledges assuring Israel of U.S. security backing, but their tactical differences on achieving Middle East peace reflect divergent thinking.

In speeches to Jewish leaders at the B'nai B'rith conference, an obligatory campaign stop where the candidates vied to impress the politically important Jewish community, both men said Middle East peace would be achieved only through direct talks between Israel and its Arab neighbours. Both also said the Palestine Liberation Organisation must explicitly accept Israel's existence if

it wants a place at the bargaining table.

They made only passing mention of the Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza, although Republican candidate Bush said annexation of the territories or continued military rule would be a mistake.

But the two men differed sharply over the proper location for the U.S. embassy in Israel and other matters.

"The Republican ticket doesn't acknowledge Israel's sovereignty over its capital — an undivided Jerusalem. We do," said Democratic candidate Dukakis.

He has vowed to move the embassy to Jerusalem from Tel Aviv, saying there is no other instance in which American diplomats reject the host country's

choice of a capital.

Nancy Soderberg, a Dukakis campaign adviser, said that placing the embassy in Jerusalem would be a demonstration of American resolve.

"You are living in a sort of fantasy if you don't think Jerusalem is the capital of Israel. The more we can do to make Arab countries realise Israel is there to stay, the more likely peace will be achieved," she said.

But Bush's top foreign policy staffer, Dennis Ross, suggested that the Democratic stance was an example of what Republicans see as Dukakis's tendency to approach international affairs from a legalistic viewpoint.

"If you move the embassy to Jerusalem you're not affecting Israel's security one iota, but you

are inflaming Arab opinion in a way that makes it more difficult to ever get to negotiations," he said.

#### Peace provides security

Ross scoffed at the notion that keeping the embassy in Tel Aviv caused anyone to doubt America's commitment to Israel.

"If Israel's security, in the end, is to be achieved by trying to produce peace, why make it more difficult to do that (by moving the embassy)?" he asked.

The candidates also differ, at least rhetorically, on the possibility of a Palestinian state.

Dukakis has refused to rule out a Palestinian state, saying the

question should be resolved by the countries in the region.

The formulation makes such a state unlikely because Israel is unalterably opposed and Dukakis also says: "No settlement that is unacceptable to Israel will be acceptable to the United States."

Nevertheless, his statement has dismayed many American Jews. Bush, by contrast, says a Palestinian state is out of the question.

"I am opposed to an independent Palestinian state for a simple reason. Such a state would be a threat to the security of Israel."

Both camps say Washington cannot impose a peace settlement and that the proper U.S. role is to serve as a conduit of

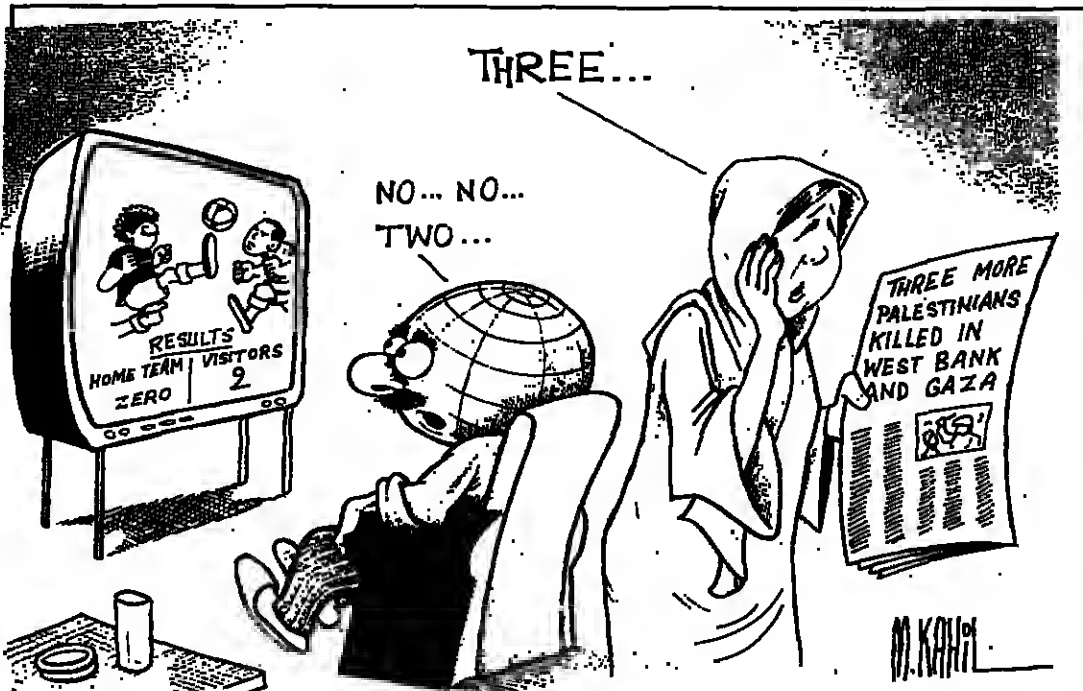
information and try to close gaps between the two sides.

But Dukakis accuses the Reagan administration of neglecting the Middle East and says one of his first presidential acts would be appointment of a special envoy to persuade Arab leaders to talk peace with Israel.

Bush's aide Ross said appointment of a special envoy by itself would not solve anything.

"A special envoy is not a strategy, it is a mechanism," he said. "I'm not critical of a special envoy, it's just that it is not a panacea."

He said that President Reagan appointed several such envoys but failed to achieve a breakthrough because of circumstances in the region.



### 'Detained for throwing stones'

Editor's Note: The Palestinian Human Rights Information Centre (PHRIC) in Jerusalem has been publishing an "uprising update," which aims to clarify the existing human rights situation as it develops in the occupied territories, as the uprising entered its tenth month. The information bulletin is distributed in cooperation with the Database Project on Palestinian Human Rights, whose international office is in Chicago. These updates are being published in the Jordan Times as they are received. Included in these information bulletins are lists of those killed during the uprising, as confirmed by the International Committee of the Red Cross. Lists of detainees, and updated human rights reports as they develop. While some sources and background material is publicly available, most of the information comes from first reports, fieldworker visits to hospitals, refugee camps, towns and villages, and from working relationships between the PHRIC and other institutions in the occupied territories. The material is collected and verified in Jerusalem and sent to Chicago, where the updates are produced and distributed internationally.

**PRISONS AND PRISONERS:** Faisal Hussein was arrested Aug. 1 and given 6 months administrative detention and the Arab Studies Society closed for one year. Within days the Shin Bet leaked one of several documents claimed to be found among his papers. The document detailed a proposal for the immediate declaration of a Palestinian state. Palestinian sources immediately pointed out that similar ideas had been floated by an American Jewish university professor and published in Al Quds newspaper. The professor, Jerome Segal, arrived in Israel Aug. 20 to give a seminar at the Truman Institute and many interviews. Defence Minister Rabin declared on Aug. 8 that he would not suspend Hussein's administrative detention so that the matter of the paper could be tried in court. Proceedings on the administrative detention continue and the Society remains closed.

Munira Daoud Saleh, who was arrested April 6 in Beitza for throwing a stone at Roman Aldubi, and was threatened with being charged for murdering settler Tirza Porat was sentenced Aug. 11 in Nabulus military court to 16 months actual imprisonment and 16 months suspended sentence "for throwing rocks and causing serious bodily harm" to Aldubi. Aldubi had killed Saleh's brother, Musa Daoud Bani shamseh, and wounded her husband, as well as killing Tirza Porat and

Hatem Al Jabber and wounding two other people, before Saleh threw the rock which stopped him from further shooting.

Released administrative detainees in Gaza are not receiving their identity cards back but have to report every day to receive cards good for 24 hours. Pressures being brought to bear on the families of wanted people are increasing.

Mahmud Ibrahim Jabara, from Balata, surrendered himself to the Israelis Aug. 16, after 2 months. During that time his family home had repeatedly been raided, the furniture vandalised and his family beaten. From Aug. 1 there were daily raids; Jabara's father was arrested and his 8-year-old daughter beaten more than four times. Jabara's brother Azzam was scheduled to be released from Ansar 3 Aug. 12 after four-and-one-half months in administrative detention. While he was still at the military centre the authorities withdrew the release order, saying they would keep him hostage until Jabara delivered himself.

Ibrahim Khalil Salhan Tuncizi, 26, from Tbnah, who had previously spent 3 years in detention, escaped from Israeli soldiers Aug. 1. He had "confessed" to having weapons cache in the village; he escaped when they brought him to get the weapons. His 55-year-old mother was arrested and his father is being

followed. Their house was raided and vandalised.

Arrests and rearrests continue. eleven people from Beit Iba (Nabulus) released July 26 after 105 days in Ansar 3 were told to go to the military governor July 30 and were rearrested. The army took 64 men with them after a July 29 night raid in Kufi Hareth. Ten were arrested in Aroub Aug. 1 and 17 in Brukin Aug. 2. Two people doing paperwork in the civil administration in Yatta Aug. 4 were arrested there. Hisham Suleiman Titi, 17, from Aroub was arrested Aug. 5; several days before he had complained to soldiers that settlers had tried to kidnap him.

Many families are appealing to the ICRC and other humanitarian institutions to intervene on behalf of family members who are arrested and missing or who have serious health conditions in prison. The family of Fouad Qoqail, 26, in the Moscohiya, who was beaten in the stomach, says he had received no medical attention and his condition was worsening as of July 28. The family of Omar Najib Rub, 25, from Kabatyia, sent a letter of appeal July 28. Their son is in Ramhan hospital (Haifa) suffering from brain damage from beating. Fahmi Said Odeh, 25, was beaten severely with a sharp instrument in the military compound and was hospitalised as of July 29. Families with sons in Fara'a complained July 29 of conditions in the detention centre and of harassment of visitors. Families of those imprisoned in Ramle issued a press release July 30 complaining of inhumane conditions in the prison. Prisoners, especially in Room 10, had not received visits for over a month; they had no mattresses or pillows and the food was rotten and inadequate.

Nasser Yasser Rashid Odeh, 19, from Bethlehem, was shot in the head and taken from Hadasah hospital to the Moscohiya; he is paralysed in his right side and can't see out of his right eye. His

family appealed on his behalf Aug. 4. Ataf Alayan's family complained on Aug. 6 that she was again beaten by guards at Netaf, Terza; she is accused of trying to kill a guard there. The family of Samir Mu'rad Ba'ba, 34, from Tulkama, who has been in Ramle prison for two years and has serious heart condition, appealed to international institutions on his behalf Aug. 7. Jihad Shaker Mahshi, 23, from Nabulus, in Ansar 3, suffers from severe pains in his back. The prison administration is not permitting attorneys to give him necessary medications. He is kept in the sun with his hands and legs tied for long periods.

Mahmoud Zakame, 19, from Kabatyia, has been imprisoned since February. On March 3 he was paralysed, unable to move his legs or to speak, from torture in interrogation. Walid Fahoum, who visited him May 3, reported that interrogators in Jenin tortured Zakame in front of his uncle, in an effort to force the uncle to speak about the events of Feb. 24 in Kabatyia. Three interrogators, "Tamir," "Shitan" and "Mike," kicked Zakame all over his body, gave him karate-style blows to his neck and bare legs, tied him to a chair with his hands behind his back, forced his legs apart and smashed his testicles. Zakame himself was not a suspect; the purpose of torture was to put pressure on his uncle.

Fahoum wrote demanding an investigation, but had received no reply as of Aug. 20. Under pressure an ICRC physician was permitted to see him and reported that his condition is very bad and that he is too ill to be detained. The military authorities responded that his symptoms were "psychosomatic."

Prisoners under 18 years old in rooms 3 and 4 of Adit prison suffer severe mistreatment according to an Aug. 7 report. They are brutally beaten daily and are forced to stand with their arms against the walls for many hours. They have not had baths in a month and a half and many suffer from skin diseases. Visitors to Jnaid prison Aug. 8 heard screams and sobs; they were sent home. Attorneys for administrative detainees in Jnaid sent letters to the minister of police, the prisons authority director and the director of the prison Aug. 10, to protest harsh conditions and the harassment of families. The family of Salah Mahmud Shaibar, 19, from Beit Sahour, who was arrested 40 days ago and brutally beaten, appealed to the ICRC Aug. 10 to find out where their son is. There were hunger strikes in Jnaid and Ansar 3 Aug. 10 to protest conditions. The families of three prisoners from Beit Sahour brutally beaten in Dhahariya and requiring medical treatment appealed to the ICRC and international humanitarian institutions Aug. 21. They are Khalil Elias Bannra, Mas'ad Yacoub Sa'eh and Ibrahim Totah. Abdul Nasser Al Mabadi, 17, from Jabalya, was arrested in an ambulance Aug. 22, before the bullet in his hand had been removed.

## Israel builds up Lebanese militia, cuts back its forces

By Nicolas B. Tatro  
The Associated Press

Editor's note: The following story was submitted to the Israeli military censor who ordered some deletions.

**BINT JBAIL, Lebanon** — "Living in a dangerous area until the end of time."

The line, scrawled by a disgruntled Israeli soldier on a wall in southern Lebanon, reflects the frustration Israelis often express about their prolonged entanglement in Lebanon.

But hopes for a change have been raised by the relative calm that has settled in South Lebanon in recent months.

Israeli newspapers have reported Israel's standing force in South Lebanon has been reduced, and army commanders hint more cuts could be made in the future.

They attribute the improvement to a reorganised and better trained South Lebanon Army (SLA), a 2,000-member force of Lebanese militiamen commanded by a Christian ex-army general.

But the quiet is tenuous, and diplomatic observers say it is mostly the byproduct of an increasingly bloody power struggle between moderate and Iranian-backed Shi'ites.

Lt. Col. Shraga Kurz, an Israeli liaison officer, spoke glowingly of the SLA's performance in recent battles with Hezbollah fighters.

"We are reducing Israeli units to the degree that the SLA can take control of the area. You find less and less Israeli soldiers," he said.

SLA commander Antoine Lahad, 61, who studied at the Ecole de Guerre in France and in the United States at Fort Benning, Georgia, claimed Hezbollah was losing influence as his force was building.

"The strength of Hezbollah is not something of its own but imported from Iran. Iran's failure to win the war with Iraq has resulted in a weakening of morale of the Hezbollah forces in Lebanon," he said.

#### Attacks fallen

The SLA underwent a similar collapse in 1985 after Israel withdrew the bulk of its troops from Lebanon in the face of an increasingly violent Shi'ite guerrilla campaign. Hezbollah overran seven SLA positions, capturing men and weapons.

But since March 1986, the SLA has not lost a single position despite 38 attacks which have left 160 SLA men dead and 550 wounded.

Lahad said the number of attacks on his forces had fallen from 90 to about 15 a month on

average, and Hezbollah guerrillas were no longer launching frontal assaults against SLA positions.

His predominantly Christian force has also had success in recruiting Shi'ites, who make up about 22 per cent of the fighters. In the last induction, Lahad said 80 of 170 recruits were Shi'ite and reporters who later introduced to a Shi'ite officer named Fuaz.

Perhaps the most striking sign of Israeli confidence was that reporters were allowed for the first time to visit the Shi'ite sector where SLA influence has been the weakest in the past.

In this Shi'ite town of 10,000 about 8 kilometres north of the border, children ran to the side of the road to wave at army jeeps escorting journalists. Townspeople also smiled, but journalists were not allowed to stop for interviews.

Lahad, dressed in a green army fatigues, spoke to reporters several miles away at his port of Ras Naqura near the United Nations peacekeeping headquarters.

Tractor trailer trucks with Israeli bananas and eggs lined up at the port outside to load their cargo aboard a ship bound for Christian East Beirut. The cargo and passenger ships provide tax revenue for the SLA.

#### Trained by Israel

The SLA, a Christian-led force formed about 12 years ago, has been considered by many observers to be token force, but Kurz said it had vastly improved in the past 18 months.

SLA recruits now undergo a 12-week training course, three times as long as previously. Some have studied artillery, infantry and communications at Israeli bases, Kurz said.

Economic incentives were provided to allow relatives of SLA militiamen to take up jobs in Israel, where 1,700 were currently working. Annual bonuses were also paid to fighters who renounced.

Kurz denied Lebanese reports that Israel was forcibly conscripting area residents into the SLA. Israeli sources said that in one case, villagers were sent home after an SLA officer violated orders and rounded them up to help man a position.

Within certain guidelines, Kurz said SLA units were operating on their own against Hezbollah guerrillas, and Israeli advisers were spending most of their time teaching. "This wasn't the situation a couple of years ago," he said.

Maj. Eitan, commander of a unit operating here, told reporters he exercised tight control over SLA units and said it may take several years before the militiamen could be fully independent.

"They are given strict orders not to go into houses or shoot carelessly. We remember Sabra and Shatila," he said, alluding to the 1982 massacre of more than 800 Palestinian civilians by Israeli-allied Christian militiamen in Beirut refugee camps.

Israel ended three years of occupation in June 1985, bringing home the bulk of its forces but leaving behind what foreign reports estimated to be about 1,200 troops to help the SLA patrol the 800 square kilometres "security zone."

The army has refused to specify how many soldiers are in south Lebanon or how many have been withdrawn recently.

Kurz said only a couple of posts out of several dozen were manned by Israelis along the northern edge of the "security zone."

Deputy army spokesman Reanan Gissin said units are sent in on missions that can last a few hours or a few days and that very few are permanently stationed across the border.

At one base in South Lebanon, the location of which could not be published, the Israeli presence seemed a lot more permanent.

## Pakistan: Staunch supporter of Palestinian cause

By Mushahid Hussain

DURING an interview in May, Zain Noorani, Pakistan's former minister of state for foreign affairs, said that there were "two irritants" in Pakistan-U.S. relations: Israel and Pakistan's nuclear programme. Earlier, in 1984, the then U.S. ambassador to Pakistan, Dean Hinton, had also listed Israel as a point of friction in relations between Washington and Islamabad. There is no doubt that the issue of Israel evokes deep feelings in the Pakistani people and is an area in Pakistan's foreign policy on which successive governments have taken a consistent line.

For Pakistan, the question of Israel and the related plight of the Palestinians touches several key issues. As Muslims, Pakistanis are unable to reconcile themselves to Israel's occupation of Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem, which is subjected to repeated desecration by the Zionists. Then there is the gross injustice done to

the Palestinians who have been dispossessed and deprived of their homeland by the influx of an alien people. Finally, there is Israel's occupation of territory of Muslim states, like Jordan and Syria.

Some Jewish scholars and Israeli leaders have tried to draw an analogy between Israel and Pakistan, as if a "Jewish homeland" was similar in content and goal to the Muslim quest for self-determination which resulted in Pakistan. In 1975 Israel's prime minister, Yitzhak Rabin, drew an analogy between the partition of Palestine leading to the creation of the Jewish state of Israel and the partition of India in 1947 leading to the creation of the Muslim state of Pakistan. Superficial similarities apart, the fact is that Pakistan was a triumph of the universally accepted principle of the right of self-determination since a Muslim homeland was created for the people who had been living in that area for centuries, unlike Palestine where an imported population from

Europe, which owned less than six per cent of the land of Palestine, managed to become masters of the area through a gross historical injustice.

The United States and its Israeli friends have been attempting to defuse the anti-Zionist sentiment of the Muslims. To this end they have been trying to create a network of "moderate" Muslim states in the Middle East which will be willing to recognise Israel and establish relations with the Zionist entity. Pakistan has always been under constant pressure from the United States on this count.

In the popular perception Israel is seen as one of the two countries hostile to Pakistan (the other is India), and it is thus not surprising that in the last ten years the people of Pakistan have instinctively seen an Israeli hand in two major incidents, which later turned out to be unjustified. In 1979, when the Mecca Mosque was taken over, it was presumed to be the work of Israelis. The reaction in Pakistan led to the

burning of the American embassy in Islamabad. On April 10, 1988, when an ammunition dump exploded in Islamabad, raining rockets on the Pakistani capital, many initially believed that Israeli planes had come to bomb the Kahuta nuclear installation, which is also in Islamabad's vicinity.

In Israel's last three conflicts with its Arab neighbours, Pakistanis actively participated in the battle against the Zionist state. In the 1967 war Pakistani pilots, flying Jordanian aircraft, shot down four Israeli planes in combat, the only losses suffered by the Israeli airforce. During the 1973 October war, Pakistani pilots, flying Syrian planes, again shot down an Israeli plane. During the October war, Pakistan's prime minister, Bhutto, told Syrian President Hafez Al Assad that should Damascus be in danger of an invasion by Israeli ground forces, Pakistan would send troops to defend the Syrian capital. During the 1982 battle of

Beirut between Israel and the PLO about 50 Pakistani volunteers, who were serving with the PLO's troops, were captured by the Israelis.

After the 1973 October war, an agreement was reached between Pakistan and the PLO under which Palestinian officers would be given training in Pakistani military institutions. The first time that the PLO received recognition as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people at an international gathering was in Pakistan in February 1974 at the Lahore Islamic summit. Six months later, the Arab summit in Rabat endorsed the Lahore Declaration.

During the recent Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories, demonstrations of support have been held in Pakistan and the government has sent food and medical supplies to the PLO. The Palestinian issue affects not just the Arab states, but the entire Muslim world as well — Middle East International, London.



**MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF**

**Syrian daily says most Lebanese oppose partition**

DAMASCUS (R) — A Syrian newspaper Monday said most Lebanese were more determined than ever to prevent the partition to their country. The official English-language daily Syria Times praised the outcome of Thursday's meeting by 40 Muslim and Christian Lebanese leaders in Beirut who rejected Lebanon's newly-formed military interim government. "The (Lebanese) masses are now more determined than ever to safeguard their country's unity, independence and territorial integrity," the newspaper said. Fears that Lebanon might be partitioned have risen since outgoing President Amin Gemayel on September 23 appointed General Michel Aoun to head a Christian interim administration, minutes before his term ended.

**Fadallah says his efforts rendered worthless**

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — The Shi'ite Muslims' most influential cleric was quoted Monday as saying secret service rivalries had sabotaged his efforts to help free foreign hostages held in Lebanon. Sheikh Mohammad Hussein Fadallah, spiritual guide of the Iranian-backed Hezbollah, or Party of God, added that the hostages' issue has become political rather than humanitarian. "The issue was until recently a humanitarian one with political dimensions," Fadallah told the English-language, independent magazine Monday Morning. "Now it has become wholly political, so a discussion of it necessarily implies a discussion of relations between the states involved and the kidnappers," Fadallah added. He was responding to a question about reports that American hostages will be released soon and that the kidnappers of Anglican church envoy Terry Waite were awaiting specific responses from the British government.

**Bahrain agrees to join nuclear arms pact**

BAHRAIN (R) — Bahrain agreed in principle on Sunday to sign the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and international pacts banning the use of chemical and biological weapons. A statement read over state television said the decision was taken at the weekly cabinet meeting in view of the fact that most other countries subscribed to the agreements.

**U.S. official in Algiers for talks on Sahara**

ALGIERS (R) — U.S. Assistant Defence Secretary Richard Armitage discussed prospects for a peaceful settlement of the Western Sahara conflict with Algerian Foreign Ministry Secretary-General Ismail Hanidun Sunday. Algeria's national APS news agency said. The United Nations is preparing a referendum

to resolve the dispute in which Algeria backs Polisario guerrillas fighting Morocco for the territory's independence. APS said the talks also covered current efforts for a Maghreb union, comprising Algeria, Morocco, Libya, Tunisia and Mauritania, and the Palestinian question.

**Israeli satellite will be up for longer than month**

JERUSALEM (AP) — Horizon-1, the Israeli spy satellite launched 12 days ago, will orbit for two weeks longer than originally planned, the daily Haaretz reported Sunday. The satellite was expected to stay up for a month but the launching provided it with more power than expected, wrote the newspaper's military correspondent, Zeev Schiff. Israel dispatched the satellite on Sept. 22 from a secret launching pad on the Israeli coast. A reporter for the London-based Jane's Defence Weekly magazine said the 340-pound satellite was carrying U.S.-made surveillance equipment for spying on Arab countries.

**Wives of hostages wait for captors to free one**

BEIRUT (R) — The wives of three Americans and an Indian held hostage in Lebanon waited impatiently for news on Monday after their abductors promised to free one of them and hopes rose for the release of three captive Britons. But more than 24 hours after the kidnappers' announcement, the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine (IJP) gave no further details of an impending release. "We are desperately waiting for any news concerning our husbands. Since the kidnappers made their initiative, we've been praying for this dream to come true," said Seryl Polhill, wife of American hostage Robert Polhill. Polhill, along with Americans Alan Sien, Jesse Turner and Indian Mithleshwar Singh were snatched by four gunmen disguised as police from the campus of Beirut University College (BUC) on January 24, 1987.

**Israel intercepts PLO dinghy, arrests sailor**

JERUSALEM (AP) — An Israeli patrol intercepted a rubber dinghy belonging to the Palestine Liberation Organisation off the coast of southern Lebanon and arrested a sailor on board, the army announced Sunday. The incident occurred two weeks ago but was kept secret until Sunday. The sailor, who belonged to the PLO's mainstream Fatah organisation, was picked up opposite the Palestinian refugee camp of Rachidiye, 12 miles north of the Israeli border, the army said. The prisoner told Israeli interrogators he belonged to the Fatah's naval unit and had been transporting Palestinian fighters from the Lebanese port city of Sidon to Rachidiye, an army spokesman said on condition of anonymity.

**Europe studies joint Gulf mine effort**

KUWAIT (R) — West European nations are considering a joint mine clearing mission in the Gulf as a prelude to withdrawing some of their minesweepers, diplomats said. They said five states — Britain, France, the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy — had discussed the move within the framework of the Western European Union (WEU), a defence group that also includes West Germany and Luxembourg. The five sent minesweepers to the Gulf after the refuelled Kuwaiti oil tanker Bridgeton hit a mine on its maiden voyage through the Gulf under U.S. naval escort in July 1987. The smaller WEU states have reconsidered their Gulf presence

as the threat to international shipping receded after a ceasefire in the Iran-Iraq war went into effect on August 20. Belgium has announced the pull-out of its remaining minesweeper by the end of the year. The Netherlands and Italy, which have one and two minesweepers in the area respectively, are considering similar moves, the diplomats said. They said the proposed joint action would allow the five nations to exit after ensuring that the mines of the southern Gulf where they operate were totally mine-free. The move would also be a signal of support for Arab countries bordering the Gulf and for U.N. efforts to end the war, the diplomats said.

Since June, the Dutch and Belgian minesweepers have operated with Britain's three vessels in the southern Gulf under joint British command. Italy and France have worked independently in the same region. The U.S. navy says it has found a total of 166 mines in its zone of operation in the northern Gulf. The Soviet Union has three minesweepers in the region to protect its ships. Shipping sources said most of the mines remaining in the Gulf were in the north, near Iranian and Iraqi waters, where the European navies do not venture. The sources said mines laid early in the war could have caused the explosions which

Seven years on

**Mubarak leads Egypt through difficult times**

By John Rogers  
Reuter

CAIRO — Hosni Mubarak starts his eighth year as president of Egypt this week, picking his way through political minefields which appear ever more dangerous.

But the 60-year-old former air force commander, noted for stolid plain speaking rather than dramatic gestures, seems unlikely to alter his approach.

Caution remains the hallmark of his domestic policy as he seeks to contain Islamic militancy and grapples with worsening economic problems which threaten to spark social unrest.

"He wants to maintain a moderate, centrist state that is freer than most in the Arab World," said a Western diplomat. "But the worse the economy gets, the more difficult his job is."

In foreign relations, he has presided over Egypt's return to acceptability in the Arab World after nearly a decade as an outcast because of its peace pact with Israel. He has retained close ties with the West and improved relations with Moscow.

Foreign backing is important in easing the most populous Arab state through a prolonged economic crisis. Gulf Arab states are now pumping more aid and investment money into Egypt, while Mubarak has carefully nurtured U.S. and West European support.

Both Egyptian and foreign analysts say he likes to rule by consensus. Most foreigners see this as a strength, but some Egyptians regard compromise decision-making as a weakness.

They recall Egypt's dramas under strongman Gamal Abdul Nasser, who nationalised the Suez Canal, or Anwar Sadat, who flouted Arab opinion to establish relations with Israel.

Nonetheless, Egyptians accept Mubarak — "at least have concluded there is no obvious alternative."

A potential successor could be Field Marshal Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala, the defence minister. But Western diplomats say he shows no open interest in power and appears content to run the huge military machine which

underpins the government. Mubarak's supporters say he runs a fairer, less oppressive system than his predecessors, allowing the opposition a greater say in parliament and through its newspapers, although the ruling National Democratic Party has a crushing legislative majority.

Opposition outside parliament is kept in check by emergency laws, renewed recently for three years, which empower police to detain suspects without charges.

Interior Minister Zaki Badr keeps a tight rein on protests by Muslim activists and other dissidents. The opposition accuses Badr, a former police general, of using excessive force.

Clashes between Muslim militants and police in Cairo in August. Socialist Ibrahim Shukri, who heads the small left-Islamic opposition in the People's Assembly, says Mubarak listens too much to his aides and too little to ordinary people.

"Maybe it's because of his previous experience as a pilot. He had to look at the gauges and take readings," Shukri told Reuters in an interview. "Now, before taking a decision he has to take all the readings first."

He accused the fund of behaving like a quick doctor trying to force a single huge dose down Egypt's throat rather than a daily pill.

Egypt views itself as a special case because of its strategic location at the junction of Europe, the Middle East and Africa, its control of the Suez Canal and its role as the only Arab state

pledged to peace with Israel. For years, this argument has found favour in Western circles. Egypt last year won IMF standby balance of payments on exceptionally soft terms as rescheduled more than \$5 billion in official debt instalments to 1991.

Although Cairo later failed to meet IMF policy requirements, deal with the fund is expected coming months which should enable Egypt to reschedule a further \$4 billion of debt payments. Western governments.

Egypt's 52 million people, many desperately poor, have far accepted gradual price rises blamed by the opposition on IMF demands. But grumbling is increasing when Mubarak scrapped the usual September bonus paid every family for start-of-school expenses, textile workers went on strike for two days.

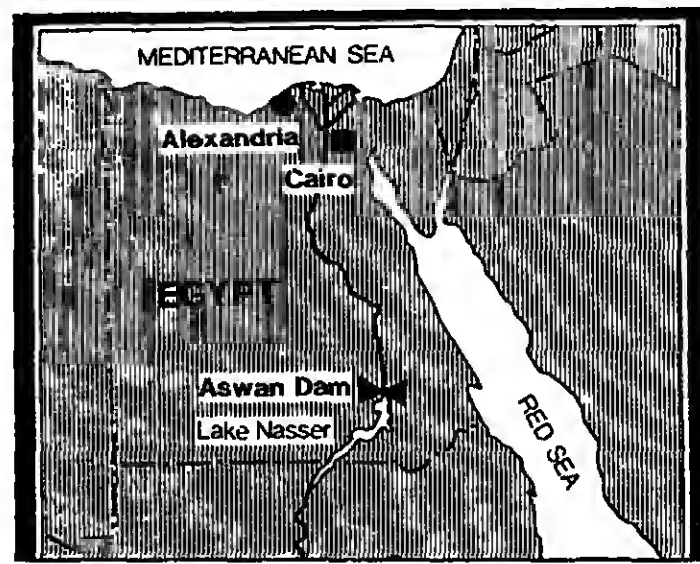
The introduction of better quality bread from government bakeries costing five piastres (2 cents) — more than double the old lower quality loaf — was widely seen as a way to raise the price of the poor man's heavy subsidised staple food.

Egyptians appear stoically accept tough conditions most the time. But, in a volatile country, the future is unpredictable.

Mubarak's most serious security crisis, blew up unexpectedly one night in 1986 when thousands of police conscripts ran riot before troops restored order.



Hosni Mubarak



**PLO has second thoughts about next move**

By Jonathan Wright  
Reuter

TUNIS — The PLO is having second thoughts about how it should use the uprising in the Israeli-occupied territories as a stepping-stone towards its goal of an independent Palestinian state.

Some Palestinian leaders have started to question whether it would be judicious for the Palestine Liberation Organisation to hastily form a provisional government-in-exile for an independent state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The idea of the provisional government took off in the weeks after Jordan announced on July 31 that it was breaking legal and administrative links with the Israeli-occupied West

Bank. "At the time we felt we had to move fast, in case the Israelis decided to step in and fill the vacuum (by annexation of the West Bank)," one PLO official told Reuters. He asked not to be named.

"But as time passed and the Israelis didn't move and the Americans didn't encourage them to move, we realised we had to take careful decisions which required careful thought and thorough consultation," he added.

Another PLO official, who also asked not to be identified, said that when Palestinian leaders met in Baghdad in August to discuss the implications of Jordan's move, they overlooked the regional and international factors in their decision.

"It was all Palestinians sitting together. We looked at Jordan's decision and said, 'fine, now's our chance, we'll declare an independent state.' Only later did the obstacles press in on us," he added.

The Baghdad meeting called for a conference of the Palestine National Council (PNC) — the Palestinian parliament-in-exile — within one month. But the PNC is unlikely to meet before the middle of October, already more than a month behind schedule.

The council, which includes Palestinians who are not PLO members, is the movement's highest authority and it alone can endorse major changes in PLO policy.

The officials cite two main reasons for the hesitation:

— The halfhearted international response to their idea of a Palestinian state with a provisional government.

— Differences of opinion within the movement, which prevent PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat from making the policy changes needed to force Israel into negotiations.

Many of the countries the PLO has consulted, including the Soviet Union, say they are more interested in seeing a new PLO political programme — the codeword for a statement explicitly recognising Israel's right to exist. The PLO officials say.

Other countries have said that by trying to go it alone, the PLO might hold up, rather than accelerate, Israeli withdrawal

**CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE**

**Jordan committed to Palestinian rights**

(Continued from page 1)

In 1950, Jordan united its destiny with that of the West Bank voluntarily and of free choice in a constitutional unity, achieved through democratic methods, which stipulated that both banks of the Jordan would respect the historical rights of the Palestinian people and preserve their rights in any settlement in keeping with international law. The union of the two banks formed the basis in international law and the principles of international legitimacy on which Jordan relied in its political moves to end the Israeli military occupation of the West Bank begun in 1967. In its turn, Security Council Resolution 242 (1967), which was adopted by consensus, also gave concrete expression to the importance and legitimacy of Jordan's legal role in working for, and demanding an end to the occupation. Jordan nevertheless responded positively to the situation which emerged on the Arab scene in 1974 with the proclamation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Despite the fact that our acceptance of that situation created something of a duplication of roles, we coped with it by endeavouring to reconcile our role in Jordan, under the umbrella of constitutional unity between the two peoples and international law, with that of the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We were, accordingly, prompt to lend it our support in international forums, to cooperate with it in order to facilitate its political action and to secure its participation as a key party to international peace initiatives, particularly in the light of the declared positions of the United States and Israel to the effect that they would refuse to deal with the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Just as Jordan responded to the call made to it by the Arab states in 1974 Rabat summit to continue to deal with the West Bank through Jordanian institutions in order to support the steadfast resistance of the Palestinian people under occupation,

it has also responded, further to the Arab summit conference held at Algiers last June, to the desire of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and in accordance with the inter-Arab policy on the matter, to stress the Palestinian identity of the land of Palestine both formally and substantively by severing the legal and administrative link between the two banks. That may perhaps also prompt the states concerned, whether directly involved or in a position to bring strong influence to bear, to take up more realistically and more seriously to the responsibilities that devolve upon them with respect to the achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace and to enabling the Palestinian people to achieve its legitimate rights and to live in freedom and dignity like all other peoples of the world.

For our part, we in Jordan are hopeful that this step will also support the valiant uprising and highlight the role of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in its endeavour to establish an independent Palestinian state on the soil of the Palestinian homeland. At the same time, we resolutely assert that Jordan will continue to perform its national role as a major party to the Arab-Israeli conflict and to fulfill its duty in assisting the Palestinian people and supporting its legitimate struggle to achieve its national goals, and we shall do this on the basis of our special and distinctive relationship with the land and people of Palestine. Palestinian identity has at no time been in conflict with or opposition to Jordanian identity. Rather, when we speak of the question of Palestine and Palestinian rights, we are referring to a particular land and a specific people that inhabited that land for many centuries before Israel uprooted it in 1948 and dispersed it in the diaspora, going beyond that in 1967 to occupy the entire territory of historical Palestine and place one and one half million Palestinians under its occupation in what most resembles a horrendous prison. This, then, is the problem, and it will only be solved by Israel's withdrawal from the Palestinian and other Arab territories that it occupied in 1967, by respect for the right of the Palestinian refugees to return to their homeland, by enabling the Palestinian people to exercise its inalienable rights, principally its right to self-determination and to establish an independent state on the soil of its homeland, and by guaranteeing the right of all states of the region, including Israel, to live in peace

within secure and recognised borders. In our view, the only way to achieve such a settlement is through Israel's acceptance of and agreement with the holding of the international peace conference on the Middle East as the sole means of conducting direct negotiations between all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation, within an international framework, under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council, on the basis of Council Resolution 242 (1967) and the various United Nations resolutions relating to the question of Palestine, the rights of the Palestinian people and the Arab-Israeli conflict in general.

With regard to the situation in Lebanon, we in Jordan call for the full and speedy implementation of all the resolutions adopted by the Security Council on the question, particularly those calling for full and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and the deployment of United Nations forces up to the internationally recognised boundaries. We call for the restoration of Lebanese sovereignty to all Lebanese territory regardless of any Israeli pretext for prolonging its occupation of southern Lebanon.

Jordan welcomes the recent developments in the Iran-Iraq war in terms of the ceasefire and the moves for peace through direct negotiations. We view these negotiations as a key mechanism with which the two parties should persevere in their endeavour to discuss all the points at issue and address all the causes and manifestations of the intractable conflict between the two neighbouring states with a view to reaching a just, lasting and comprehensive peace that will ensure stability, good-neighbourliness and close co-operation between them and all other parties in the region.

My country welcomes the dialogue that has begun between the parties to the conflict in Kampuchea with a view to achieving a just and definitive political settlement ensuring the withdrawal of foreign forces and the right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people. In like manner, my country also endorses all the moves made to achieve détente and conciliation in the Korean peninsula. Jordan calls for dispatch in achieving a peaceful settlement to the Cyprus problem through dialogue between the island's two communities with a view to achieving a settlement that will ensure the unity and sovereignty of Cyprus and its non-aligned status.

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The government of my country reaffirms its support for, and solidarity with its brothers in the African continent in their just struggle, in which the entire international community participates in order to persuade or compel the government of South Africa to abandon its policy of apartheid and transform the state into a unitary democratic country.

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## OPEC fears oil price collapse

ICOSIA (R) — Key OPEC ministers see an oil price collapse as inevitable unless members violating the group's fixed output levels stop overproducing, the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) said Monday.

And Saudi Arabia warned that violators within OPEC that overproduction stopped, members would also ignore quota accord, the newsletter said.

MEES said the warning came in a meeting in Madrid last week OPEC's price panel where the ministers considered the accord mutually defunct.

The authoritative Nicosia-based oil industry newsletter said its unsourced report that the oil ministers forming the up's price monitoring committee also reached a consensus that OPEC members did not stop overproduction "a price collapse would follow."

The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) committee is made up of Saudi Arabia, Nigeria, Venezuela, Algeria and Indonesia.

Oil prices in world spot markets are at their lowest for the last years due to a glut largely caused by overproduction by OPEC members.

MEES said Riyadh now felt oil was offered at \$9.75 per barrel in Tokyo Monday, compared with its official price of \$17.42.

Oil industry sources say OPEC is currently producing more than two million barrels over an estimated 18.5 million barrels per day demand for its oil.

During OPEC's Madrid price panel meeting Saudi Arabia made clear that overproducers would not benefit from quota violations because other OPEC producers would exercise the same freedom and prices would collapse, MEES said.

The newsletter said the Saudis also stressed that "while the kingdom is prepared to do its fair proportional share in upholding any accord on production, it will never again act as a swing producer or 'godfather' to OPEC."

Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, had until two years ago been willing to cut or increase oil production as necessary to maintain oil market stability.

MEES said Riyadh now felt all 13 member states without exception must be bound by any new OPEC output accord.

MEES said members of the

price panel agreed at their Sept. 25-26 meeting "that the present OPEC agreement is in ruins and cannot be patched up by fudged solutions."

"So either a new agreement is reached quickly with the full participation of all concerned — or the descent towards a price collapse will be inevitable," MEES said.

The price panel decided in Madrid to convene a joint meeting with another key group, OPEC's long-term strategy committee, which would mean Iran, Iraq and Kuwait joining the talks.

MEES said the joint session "will be make-or-break affair."

It was expected to be held on Oct. 20, four days after a meeting in Riyadh of oil ministers from the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), which includes OPEC members Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar as well as non-OPEC Oman and Bahrain.

OPEC's full ministerial meeting is scheduled for Nov. 21 in Vienna.

MEES summarised the consensus reached in Madrid by the five price panel members as follows:

— Unless prompt and effective action is taken by OPEC members to halt the present spiral of competitive overproduction, a price collapse is bound to follow

with disastrous economic and political consequences for the oil producers.

It must be established beyond doubt and without delay that there can be no advantage to be gained from cheating on quotas. Other members will inevitably abandon their commitment to the production agreement and exercise the same freedom as regards volumes, and prices will suffer accordingly.

— The current production agreement is virtually defunct, and the only way out is the conclusion of a credible new accord signed and implemented by all member states without exception. It said it would have to include Iraq, which has so far stayed outside the OPEC quota system.

— Agreement within OPEC alone will not be sufficient to ensure market stability. Any OPEC agreement must be complemented by a solid and verifiable understanding on production restraint with the non-OPEC exporters.

"The OPEC countries passed through the ordeal of a price war — mercifully brief — in 1986. Now they are looking into the abyss again and do not like what they see. Whether they can muster the collective strength to draw back remains to be seen," MEES concluded.

## Phosphate transportation to Aqaba rises sharply

MAAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications is keenly concerned to promote the process of transporting phosphate from the mines in southern Jordan to the port city of Aqaba for export, Transport Minister Khaled Al Haj Hassan said in a statement during an inspection tour of the mines Monday.

The minister who toured Al Wadi Al Abiad and Hassa mines said that recent government measures to boost the transportation of phosphate to Aqaba have dramatically increased the exported quantities.

The measures, which were announced by Haj Hassan recently, make it imperative for all

trucks entering the Aqaba area to transport imported goods to any destination to make at least one shipment of phosphate from the mines to the port city before loading goods from the port.

Haj Hassan met during his tour with Jordan Phosphate Mines Company Director-General Wasef Azar, and Aqaba Railway Corporation Director-General Mardi Qattamin to discuss the transportation of phosphate by rail and trucks to Aqaba.

Azar told the minister that, thanks to the recent measures, the mines are now transporting some 25,000 tonnes of phosphate to Aqaba on a daily basis and arrangements are being made to increase production and transport up to 27,000 tonnes a day.

## FJCC expedites new Jordanian trade law

AMMAN (Petra) — The Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce (FJCC) has recommended speedy measures to finalise studies on a new Jordanian trade law to be ready for government approval as soon as possible.

A FJCC spokesman said that the recommendations were made at a FJCC executive council meeting which also approved the federation's participation in a number of regional and international

conferences and seminars to be held in Tunis, the United Arab Emirates, Amman and Europe.

The meeting, held under the chairmanship of FJCC President Mohammad Asfour, also endorsed participation in a joint Arab-Italian chambers of commerce meeting Oct. 6 and the "Jordanian Day" in Rome.

The meeting also welcomed a visit to Jordan by a team of Greek businessmen later this month to discuss promoting trade between Jordan and Greece.

## Thousands of Chinese firms near bankruptcy

SHENYANG, China (R) — Two years after China's first state-run company was allowed to go bankrupt, 300,000 of the nation's firms are teetering on the brink of failure.

The threat of mass layoffs is such a sensitive issue in this communist country, however, that no other firm has yet met the same fate.

And many economists say that even after a bankruptcy law goes into effect Nov. 1, few will.

China has admitted it has as many as 30 million urban workers

— many of them at state firms — with nothing to do and that something must be done to whip up efficient industry into shape.

More than 400,000 companies across the country are losing money and three quarters of them should be dissolved, the Economic Daily newspaper said.

Peking will spend 40 billion yuan (\$10.8 billion), or half of China's industrial profits, on subsidies to ailing state firms this year, according to the newspaper.

"I cannot predict how many companies will go bankrupt once the law goes into effect," said vice governor of Liaoning province Zhu Jiazhen. "But we have already issued warnings to four companies in danger of failing."

The Shenyang explosion-proof apparatus factory, in Liaoning province, slipped into bankruptcy — or at least socialist-style bankruptcy — in August 1986.

The plant was bought by the Jinbei automotive company, a maker of light trucks, that needed room to expand.

Most of its 70 workers were retrained, reassigned or helped to find work outside the plant, much like other employees at Jinbei whose jobs have been eliminated.

## AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

	Monday rates		Market rates	
	Central Bank official rates		Buy	Sell
	Buy	Sell		
U.S. dollar	376.1	380.1	413.2	417.3
Pound Sterling	627.8	644.2	697.3	709.5
Deutschemark	201.5	203.5	219.5	223.6
Swiss franc	237.5	239.9	257.8	260.1
French franc	59.2	59.8	64.4	66.0
Japanese yen (for 100)	281.0	283.8	—	—
Dutch guilder	178.7	180.5	—	—
Swedish crown	58.8	59.4	59.5	61.0
Italian lira (for 100)	27.0	27.3	—	—
Belgian franc (for 10)	96.0	97.0	—	—
Saudi riyal	—	—	108.0	110.3
Lebanese lira	—	—	9.8	9.9
Syrian lira	—	—	298.7	308.7
Iraqi dinar	—	—	1425.0	1435.5
Kuwaiti dinar	—	—	165.1	170.7
Egyptian pound (old)	—	—	155.1	160.7
Egyptian pound (new)	—	—	112.3	113.2
UAE dirham	—	—	113.1	114.1
Omani riyal	—	—	1074.0	1084.7
Bahraini dinar	—	—	1090.0	1100.0

## AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET

Activity on the Amman Financial Market for Oct. 3, 1988.			
	Number	Volume	Contracts
Regular market:	342687	JD 361442	423
Top three companies:			
Arah Aluminium Manufacturing	37100	JD 64920	49
Jordan Rockwool Industries	61250	JD 48415	58
Intermediate Petrochemical Industries	28350	JD 37038	44
Parallel market:	5790	1938	—
Development bonds:	100	JD 1060	—

## JORDAN BUSINESS DIRECTORY

Ministry of Industry and Trade	663191	Social Security Corporation	643000
Ministry of Supply	663121	Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation	721194
Ministry of Finance	663321	Jordan Commercial Centres Corporation	603507
Ministry of Planning	664466	Free Zones Corporation	642001
Ministry of Labour	663186	Amman Financial Market	660170
Ministry of Communications	847391	Amman Chamber of Commerce	666151
Ministry of Agriculture	663991	Amman Chamber of Industry	644747
Income Tax Department	660151	Association of Banks in Jordan	662258
Central Bank of Jordan	663031		
Amman Customs Department	772181		

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One Sterling	1.6925/35	U.S. dollar	
One U.S. dollar	1.2130/40	Canadian dollar	
	1.8692/97	Deutschemark	
	2.1070/80	Dutch guilders	
	1.5837/47	Swiss francs	
	39.15/18	Belgian francs	
	6.3610/60	French francs	
	1391/1392	Italian lire	
	133.75/85	Japanese yen	
	6.4075/4125	Swedish crowns	
	6.9060/9110	Norwegian crowns	
	7.1710/60	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	393.80/394.30	U.S. dollars	

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

SYDNEY — Sydney stock exchange closed for holiday. Stocks in Melbourne closed lower in light, featureless trade. The All Ordinaries index slipped 9.7 to 1,541.8.

TOKYO — Prices closed lower after spiralling down from an initial small rise in thin, dull trade. The Nikkei index fell 154.60 points — 0.56 per cent — to 27,545.53.

HONG KONG — Shares closed weakened in very thin trade on a lack of fresh factors, brokers said. The Hang Seng index closed 11.98 points down at 2,492.07.

SINGAPORE — Lack of institutional interest depressed prices in thin and lethargic trading. The Straits Times Industrial index dropped 11.91 to 1,023.05.

BOMBAY — Prices rose sharply in brisk trading on speculative and institutional buying. Encouraging company results buoyed sentiment.

FRANKFURT — Prices drifted down in listless trading. "There just are not any orders," one dealer said. The Real Time 30-share index fell 10.25 to 1,242.44.

ZURICH — Prices were slightly lower on light turnover, with activity focussed on small companies. The All Share Swiss index lost 1.8 to 909.

PARIS — Shares were firmer as the market calmed down after last week's hectic focus on the building giant Bouygues. The 50-share bourse indicator rose by 0.14 per cent.

LONDON — Prices fell in reaction to the fall in crude oil prices and declined further on Wall Street's weak opening. At 1445 GMT, the FTSE-100 index was down 16.6 at 1,809.9.

NEW YORK — Stock prices dropped sharply over a broad front. Brokers said selling was spurred by disappointment that a rally last Thursday was not maintained. The Dow fell 18 to 2,095.

## U.S. narrows proposals in farm trade reform

AMABAD (R) — The United States narrowed its proposals reforming the world's farm trade Sunday which some trade ministers meeting here said could isolate the European Community.

I.S. Trade Representative Byron Yettter told them the shington was ready to accept proposals to freeze and cut subsidies on food output and exports as the basis for talks.

He reiterated U.S. willingness to agree to short-term efforts to reform farm trade distortions as well as Western Europe committed itself to long-term fundamental reforms.

Australian Trade Negotiations Minister Michael Duffy said the U.S. Community now realised it had to do something to close the huge gap on subsidies between the United States and the European Community.

He said the U.S. Community was not prepared to focus very

seriously on long-term reform... it is going to be becoming very isolated," he said in an interview.

Chief Community trade negotiator Willy De Clercq said Washington's insistence on the eventual elimination of all farm subsidies remained the main sticking point.

"For economic and social reasons the Community cannot embark on the path of complete abolition of farm subsidies," he said.

Yettter's remarks were seen by some at the informal meeting to review trade negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) as a significant change in position.

He agreed outside the meeting it was the first time the United States had specifically adopted proposals of the 14-nation Cairns Group in GATT but denied it was a major change.

## FAO warns of paralysis for L. American nations

SAO PAULO (R) — Foreign debt and trade barriers threaten to paralyse the economies of some Latin American and Caribbean countries, the head of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) said Sunday.

"The economy in some countries is threatened with total paralysis," FAO Director-General Edouard Saouma said in a speech on the first day of the FAO meeting in Brazil.

"There is not a moment to be lost if we wish to avoid a human catastrophe on a vast scale," Saouma said.

He said the foreign debt of Latin and Caribbean nations totalled \$421 billion and that debt servicing absorbed 42 per cent of total export earnings. He appealed to creditors to relax

their "stranglehold" on debtor countries.

"Inflation in the region has reached an annual average of three figures. Real wages are melting away, social services are collapsing, agricultural production is slowing down and rural poverty is spreading," he said.

The eight-day conference in the northern coastal city of Recife will take up a two-year FAO study outlining a plan to tap the region's farming potential to spur overall economic growth.

Saouma said the study concludes that the region has abundant natural and human resources but that development models based on Western countries were not suited for it.

He said rural development must be based on a policy favouring small- and medium-size farmers and landless peasants.

## Turkey plans crackdown on 'midnight billionaires'

ANKARA (R) — Turkey is to crack down on tax evading "midnight billionaires" closing down big companies if necessary, Finance Minister Kurbat Alpemocin said in remarks published Monday.

"The midnight billionaires will have to account for their yachts and summer houses... If necessary we will close all the big factories and distribution firms," he told the conservative daily Tercuman.

Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has proposed spending cuts and the collection of unpaid taxes to help reduce Turkey's ballooning budget deficit and 78.4 per cent inflation.

Alpemocin said some of the biggest tax evaders were in the real estate and textile businesses.

Turkish economists believe the 1,500 billion lira (\$915 million) in taxes earmarked to finance 82 per cent of the calendar 1988 budget can be increased by 30 per cent with efficient collection.

The budget deficit rose to 1,711 billion lira (\$1.1 billion) in the first seven months of this year from 651.7 billion lira (\$397 million) in the same period last year.

Turkish income tax ranges from 25 per cent for annual gross salaries of up to five million lira (\$3,050) to 50 per cent for 80 million lira (\$48,000) and over. Corporation tax is 48 per cent.

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# Ishaq Khan vows to crush perpetrators of ethnic massacre

KARACHI, Pakistan (R) — President Ghulam Ishaq Khan vowed Monday to crush gunmen responsible for the killing of at least 264 people in Pakistan's worst violence in recent years.

On a flying visit to Hyderabad, where 182 people were gunned down at random last Friday, he said the government knew who was responsible and would eliminate them with an iron hand, the official news agency APP reported.

Ishaq Khan said the massacre, which sparked ethnic rioting in Karachi, was aimed at creating instability and destroying the unity of Pakistan. He did not elaborate.

He said there had been lapses by the administration and promised to tighten security. New deterrent punishments for carrying arms illegally would be announced soon.

Hyderabad, second city of Sind province, has been under curfew

since Friday. But doctors said three bodies and five injured people were brought to hospitals Monday after fresh shootings in the city.

Doctors in Karachi said 10 corpses and a dozen injured people were brought to hospitals, taking the death toll in Pakistan's biggest city and business capital to at least 74.

A potential flashpoint, a religious procession by Karachi's Shi'ite Muslim minority, passed peacefully Monday under heavy police and army surveillance.

Ishaq Khan, who took over as caretaker president on the death of August of General Mohammad Zia ul-Haq, returned to Karachi later for talks on law and order with the provincial government.

Opposition politicians have criticised the authorities for failing to prevent the bloodshed and denounced the massacre as an attempt to forestall November's general elections.

Ishaq Khan said the elections would go ahead on schedule. Speaking to city leaders in Hyderabad, he said the time had come for stern action and that the government had been too lenient with people seeking to undermine national unity.

He said the massacre was not ethnically motivated.

Militants of the Mohajir immigrant community have said they were the main target of the attack.

Sindhi nationalists, who have clashed with the Mohajirs repeatedly in recent months, say members of both communities were gunned down at random.

Eyewitnesses said the president's motorcade was conspicuous in the almost deserted streets.

## Thousands return to work in Rangoon

BANGKOK (R) — Tens of thousands of workers went back to their jobs in Rangoon Monday, ending six weeks of anti-government strikes after the army threatened dismissal and imprisonment.

"I would say 90 per cent are going back to offices and factories," an opposition source in the Burmese capital told Reuters in a telephone interview.

Many buses were plying the city's streets, especially in factory areas, he said.

Buses have been a rare sight in the capital for over a month as strikes at oil refineries made petrol scarce.

"The people have gone back to work but I do not think that they will make effective work," the opposition source said.

Students have been plastering the city with posters urging workers forced to return by threats or lack of money to strike again after getting paid, or to stay at their jobs but do no work.

The army set Oct. 3 as a deadline for a return to work shortly after it seized power Sept. 18 in what Western diplomats in Rangoon called a false coup designed to keep old guard military socialist rulers in power.

Civil servants and workers at state enterprises, which covers virtually every industry in this tightly controlled economy, were told they would lose their jobs if they did not report back by Oct. 3.

Hours before the deadline was reached, official radio Rangoon

carried a warning that "effective action" would be taken against activists trying to prolong the strikes.

Over the weekend the government also outlawed any organisation whose members encouraged "the undermining or stopping of the operation of state administrative machinery." Violators face five-year prison terms.

The strikes, and accompanying massive demonstrations, began in mid-August after a previous military crackdown on student protesters left thousands dead on the streets of Rangoon and other Burmese cities and towns.

Disidents, diplomats and doctors say more than 1,000, most of them unarmed pro-democracy demonstrators, were killed in Rangoon alone after the Sept. 18 takeover.

"I think people are going back because the government has told them to and they are frightened that if they don't some of them might get killed or put in a prison," a Western diplomat said.

"I mean, the sort of casual killing around the streets continues."

"They are frightened to stay away from work. Whether when they get there they will do a lot of work is another matter."

Opposition leader Aung San San Kyi, general secretary of the National League for Democracy, said the law barring strike advocacy was "a direct attack on the democratic rights of the people."

## Yerevan tensions remain high as rallies continue

LONDON (Agencies) — Demonstrators were still holding unauthorised meetings in the Armenian capital Yerevan and a senior official said the situation in the Soviet republic remained tense.

Moscow radio said Sunday. "There are still a lot of people on Theatre Square," a radio correspondent reported from Yerevan, according to monitoring by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC).

Unauthorised meetings continue there. There are patrols in the streets and armoured personnel carriers on the main square of the town.

But the radio said all enterprises in Yerevan had opened for work and the vast majority of workers had ignored strike calls.

Workers in Armenia have been

striking and demonstrating over Nagorno-Karabakh province, the Azerbaijani region that has sought since February to secede and join neighbouring Armenia.

Armenia's deputy interior minister, who was not named by the radio, said an estimated 25,000 to 35,000 people had taken part in a meeting on Theatre Square Saturday. He said the number was less than at previous gatherings.

"Even today the situation cannot be regarded as normal," he told the radio. "There is tension, it remains tense. The tension causes anxiety, and obviously through our joint efforts we must achieve complete normalisation of the situation."

Regular army units were sent to patrol Yerevan last month and

to back up interior ministry troops in curbing the latest flareup of the Nagorno-Karabakh dispute. Local officials said most of the Soviet soldiers were later pulled out.

Authorities in Armenia have warned workers on strike that they face stiff penalties, including pay loss, longer waits for housing and reduced vacation rights.

Meanwhile authorities in Azerbaijan have placed homes of Armenian families under special guard, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda said Sunday.

The party leader in the Agdam region of Azerbaijan said heavily guarded food convoys were being sent to Azerbaijani villages in Nagorno-Karabakh that are not receiving food shipments.



Neil Kinnock

## Kinnock wins party battle

BLACKPOOL (AP) — Opposition Labour Party leader Neil Kinnock, after crushing a left-wing bid to unseat him at the party's annual conference, was set Monday to override leftist anger at wide-ranging proposals to moderate the socialist movement's policies.

A policy review which Kinnock ordered after Labour's third straight election defeat by Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in 1987, was being debated Monday for the first time by more than 1,000 delegates to the conference.

The review is the first stage of a two-year process and emphasises the role of private enterprise in the economy. It also drops some of the left wing's key principles, including partial acceptance of Thatcher's curbs on labour unions, and it abandons a previous commitment to renationalise all the industries sold by Thatcher since she came to power in 1979.

In a ballot at the start of the conference Sunday evening, Kinnock, 46, overwhelmingly defeated a left-wing challenger, Tony Benn, 63. Kinnock appeared certain to use the victory as a new mandate to push the party toward the centre.

Kinnock received 88 per cent of the votes of an electoral college composed of labour union leaders, legislators and local constituency parties. Benn has pledged to continue trying to stop what he calls the "virtual repudiation of socialism" at the Blackpool conference.

The final stages of the policy review will be presented to the party's annual conference next year, along with the documents debated Monday.

In another vote Sunday, Kinnock's deputy Roy Hattersley also defeated on the first ballot with a two-thirds majority a bid to unseat him by two leftists.

Kinnock said: "We want to use this great victory to secure a greater victory at the next general election."

## 25 pay in blood for one's lost love

HONG KONG (R) — A factory worker was so upset when his girlfriend ended their affair that he attacked 25 women with an axe, the China News Service said Tuesday. Lu Chiang, 22, was caught by police last month, the agency said in a report monitored in Hong Kong. Police said that over a 10-month period Lu cycled through the darkened streets of the central Chinese city of Xuzhou looking for victims. He told police he wanted revenge after his girlfriend deserted him.

## Another tasty bird nest robbery

HONG KONG (AP) — Bird's nests are becoming popular booty for Hong Kong thieves as police reported Tuesday the second robbery in two days of the expensive soup ingredient. Two men posing as customers tied up employees of a central district company and snatched 30 kilograms of bird's nests worth \$50,000 Hong Kong dollars (about \$7,700) Tuesday afternoon, a police statement said. No arrests were reported in the case.

## Four-year-old sparks alert

COVENTRY (AP) — A four-year-old boy randomly pushing buttons on the telephone sparked a citywide alert when he reached the police and said his mother was on the floor and would not get up, police said Tuesday. Valerie Dawson, 30, was apparently sleeping to relieve angina pain Sunday when her son, Anthony, made his short, untraceable phone call to Coventry police: "I'm Anthony — mummy is lying on the floor and won't get up." The call ignited a furious two-day police search of this industrial city 152 kilometres north of London. Dozens of officers knocked on doors and toured the streets in sound trucks, while the local radio station broadcast bulletins to find the boy. Police finally tracked him down Monday when a man called and speculated the child could be his nephew. He was right. After talking with Ms. Dawson, police determined Anthony had tried to telephone his grandmother.

## First Bosphorus bridge suicide

ISTANBUL (R) — A Japanese tourist has become the first person to jump to his death from a new bridge over the Bosphorus, officials said Friday. Hiroshi Eguchi, 65, stopped a taxi on the bridge Thursday and leapt 65 metres into the strait dividing Europe and Asia Minor. The Japanese-built bridge opened in July. Japanese officials said Eguchi, a ceramics artist from Nagasaki, came to Istanbul with a tourist group and left no clue why he killed himself.

## Beatrice gets early offer for education

SYDNEY (AP) — At two months old, Britain's Princess Beatrice has been invited to study in Australia — an offer her father, Prince Andrew, postponed for the time being. "I would just like to say thank you very much indeed to the premier for his offer of educating our daughter. However I think we will have to wait just a little bit to see where she's going to go finally," Andrew said. The light-hearted offer of an Australian education was made by New South Wales Premier Nick Greiner as he showed Darling Harbour to Andrew and his wife, the former Sarah Ferguson. The recently renovated inner city area that was officially opened by Queen Elizabeth II in January.

## Beatles auction

LONDON (R) — Beatles memorabilia, including drawings by Paul McCartney, letters by John Lennon, photographs and autographed albums, go on sale at a London auction next week. Christie's auctioneers said the sale, entitled "Pop," would also include unpublished photographs of David Bowie, Bee Gees silver discs, Jimi Hendrix clothes and Michael Jackson shoes. The drawings by McCartney are expected to fetch up to \$6,000 (\$10,000) each while Jackson's shoes could sell for as much as \$3,000 (\$5,100). Next month, Sotheby's auctioneers are holding a similar rock 'n' roll memorabilia auction, including items being sold by Pete Best, an original member of the Beatles who was replaced by Ringo Starr before the group achieved fame.



A scene from the aftermath of ethnic violence which hit Karachi over the weekend.

## Floods swamp Ethiopia camp

ITANG, Ethiopia (R) — Severe flooding has devastated the largest refugee camp in Ethiopia, a city of thatched huts housing 213,000 victims whom have fled from famine and civil war in southern Sudan.

The Baro River burst its banks in mid-August flooding a quarter of Itang refugee camp and turning the rest into a sea of mud. Malaria, dysentery and pneumonia are on the increase and health officials fear an epidemic could break out at any moment. Drinking water supplies are contaminated and most of the camp's 213,000 inhabitants wash and defecate in the same muddy water that they drink.

"What we have tried to do is to educate them about the water, but we don't seem to be making much progress," Kingsley Amaning, the U.N. official in charge of

Itang, told Reuters.

"People are refusing to move out of this unsanitary and congested situation. They just don't care. They are even fishing in the floodwaters around them," added Hadisb Asgedom, the Ethiopian government's chief representative at the camp.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), whose department supervises Itang, has distributed hundreds of tents to families whose small round huts are now thigh deep in water.

But most of the 45,000 people whose homes have been submerged prefer to either stay in their flooded dwellings or move in with friends on drier ground.

"Living in a tent is not good for me, particularly since I have children," said Aweil Kuol, who shares her one-room hut in the

middle of a muddy lake with 14 other people.

Kuol is luckier than most, for her family has built a mud wall around the hut to keep it dry. She has to wade through water up to her waist every time she goes to see a neighbour.

"We are not as healthy as we used to be," she admits. "Some of the children are suffering from pneumonia and malaria."

Heavy rains which have provoked the worst flooding in 20 years in southern Ethiopia have also cut roads leading to this remote camp on Savannah lowlands near the Sudanese border, 500 kilometres west of Addis Ababa.

The trucks are now getting through again, but Amaning, a Ghanaian, said Itang refugee camp was in a "desperate situation," with only five days of food stocks left in reserve.

## Savimbi offers truce to Cubans

NAIROBI (R) — Rebel leader Jonas Savimbi offered a truce Monday to Cuban forces supporting the government in Angola's civil war.

Kwacha, the press agency of Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), quoted him as saying the Cubans had no further justification for fighting in Angola now that South African troops had left the country.

The report was monitored by the British Broadcasting Cor-

poration (BBC).

Kwacha said that Savimbi, speaking on rebel radio KUP, offered to halt attacks on Cuban forces in Angola if they refrained from attacking his UNITA guerrillas. He also offered to release Cuban prisoners captured by UNITA.

UNITA is backed by South Africa and the United States in its fight to overthrow the Marxist government in Angola which is supported by an estimated 50,000 Cuban troops.

South African forces withdrawn from Angola in August under an agreement worked out by Angola, South Africa and Cuba at U.S.-mediated peace talks.

Withdrawal of the Cuban forces, which South Africa considers a condition for granting independence to neighbouring Namibia, is still being negotiated and Angola is coming under increasing pressure in the talks to make peace with UNITA.

PARIS (R) — France's opposition has urged the Socialist government to call off a referendum on the future of the South Pacific territory of New Caledonia after more than half of French voters stayed away in local elections Sunday.

Only 48 per cent of the eligible electorate turned out to vote for the second and final round of district council elections, expressing what former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing called "a saturation of democracy."

French voters have been called to the polls six times in the past five months and face another vote Nov. 6 to decide on a peace plan

to end years of violence on the troubled territory between separatists and pro-French loyalists.

"We have been told there will be another vote in five weeks' time. Is this reasonable?" said Giscard, president of the UDF Centrist Alliance.

He and conservative leaders said there would be little or no opposition to the minority Socialist government if it tabled a peace plan for New Caledonia in parliament instead of calling another national poll.

Socialists acknowledged the referendum turnout might be low, but said Prime Minister Michel Rocard would not change his

mind. Rocard has said the New Caledonia peace accords have been the most important achievement of his five-month old government.

Voters were electing more than 2,000 district councillors in Sunday's election, and initial predictions indicated the Socialist Party was the only clear winner, although commentators said the gains were small.

The Socialists were set to gain up to 100 of the 2,000 seats, and opposition Centrists and Conservatives were set to lose about 80 seats, although the political map of France's local councils will remain virtually unchanged.

## Gromyko — familiar 'Old Stoneface' — makes graceful exit

MOSCOW (AP) — Andrei A. Gromyko, whose unsmiling countenance and tough talk personified the Soviet Union for nearly three decades, has made what by Soviet standards is a graceful exit.

The 79-year-old president, who represented his government as foreign minister through most of the post-Stalin era, was retired from his post on the ruling Communist Party Politburo, ostensibly at his own request, Friday. He surrendered the largely ceremonial presidency at a meeting of the Supreme Soviet, or parliament, Saturday.

Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev praised the outgoing president for his "great work and faithful service" to the Communist Party and the Soviet nation, indicating Gromyko is leaving in good

standing. Most Soviet officials die in office or fall from power into instant obscurity.

As a further indication he remained in good stead, Gromyko's own comment that he was sad to be leaving but that "age is a stubborn thing" was read on the national evening news, along with Gorbachev's praise.

Nicknamed "Old Stoneface" by the Western diplomats who faced him through years of negotiations and East-West tensions, Gromyko remained a symbol of continuity after Gorbachev moved him aside three years ago to install Eduard A. Shevardnadze, a newcomer to foreign policy, at the head of the Foreign Ministry.

He has been a visible presence since then, appearing at official functions, greeting foreign visitors and performing

various ceremonial tasks.

But Gromyko is best known outside the Soviet Union as his government's professional foreign policy chief who skillfully pursued his nation's interests through numerous leadership changes at home and abroad.

He was respected by those who faced him across the bargaining table for his ability to precisely enunciate his government's policy and his voluminous knowledge of historical detail. Regardless of which leader he was serving at the time, he always stuck to the official line and was known as a stubborn negotiator who would rather walk away from the table than compromise on an issue critical to his government.

After joining the Foreign Ministry and being posted to

Washington at the outbreak of World War II in Europe, Gromyko rose quickly to ambassador to the United States and was named his country's first permanent representative to the United Nations in 1946.

During the world body's formative years, he earned the nickname "Mr. Nyet" for the 26 vetoes he cast in the Security Council and his frequent walkouts.

Nikita Khrushchev, who elevated him to foreign minister, told the United Nations Gromyko was so loyal he would drop his pants and sit on a block of ice if Khrushchev told him to do so. Gromyko sat impassively as his leader spoke, as he did again several years later when Khrushchev startled the U.N. General Assembly by removing his shoe and hanging it on his desk.

He was a player in every superpower confrontation for more than a quarter century but has rarely shared his private insights. His memoirs, published after he left the foreign ministry, were most notable for their lack of spicy detail.

Although he was generally regarded as a conservative Communist Party hardliner, Gromyko reportedly played a pivotal role in the selection of the reformer Gorbachev to take over the Soviet leadership in March 1985.

And although Gorbachev removed him from the foreign minister's post he had held for 26 years, the party chief kept him on in a visible role as chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, which made him head of state, the equivalent of the presidency.



Andrei Gromyko